The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,912.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.'

Ten Lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Language$, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P., Captain N. Rossell, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st April 1871.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. EMEU, C. G. Perris, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on the 6th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay 30th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, the interior of Russia, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Genoa Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Greek, will be despatched from here on or about the 5th of April.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for few First-Class Passengers at the following rates, inclusive of Wines at Table:—

From Bombay to Suez £28
" Suez to Said £30
" " Brindisi £39

Shippers to Russia are informed that, from the 27th February last, a direct goods service by rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and all particulars apply to
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	Including Wines at Table.
Naples	47	35	13	
Leghorn	50	36	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transmit at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Italian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by these Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

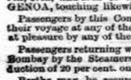
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 24th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steam Ship CARTAGO NOVA from London. Consignees are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Dundees.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

MR. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned, for sale at English prices, to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, the following GUNS and RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, &c., suitable for Indian Sport, and warrants the shooting of the Rifles to be accurate with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to shoot close and strong:—

1	Double Breech-loading Gun, Case complete	No. 8,617 gin 12 bore,	£27
1	Ditto ditto	No. 10,167 C. F. ditto	£25
1	Ditto ditto	No. 10,108 ditto ditto	£25
1	Ditto ditto	No. 9,215 ditto ditto	£35
1	Ditto ditto	No. 9,092 ditto ditto	£35
1	Double small bore Rifle, Cartridges (500), Case complete	No. 9,440 for Boxer	£44-10
1	Ditto	No. 9,436 for Snider Ammunition ditto	£28

A supply of Cartridge Cases, &c., suitable for the above on hand.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—A consignment of Sporting Sniders and Henry Martinis is shortly expected.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for fitting up of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th April, at 4 P.M., for Allipe, calling as under.

Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th April, and every Tuesday fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	4th Apr.	Leave Allipe	10th Apr.
" Ratnagherry	5th "	" Cochin	10th "
" Malwan	5th "	" Beypore	11th "
" Vingorla	5th "	" Calicut	11th "
" Goa	6th "	" Tellicherry	11th "
" Carwar	6th "	" Cannanore	11th "
" Coompta	6th "	" Mangalore	12th "
" Mangalore	7th "	" Coompta	13th "
" Cannanore	8th "	" Carwar	13th "
" Tellicherry	8th "	" Goa	13th "
" Calicut	8th "	" Vingorla	14th "
" Beypore	8th "	" Malwan	14th "
" Cochin	9th "	" Ratnaghery	14th "
Arrive Allippe	9th "	Arrive Bombay	15th "

For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable richly-carved open-work Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Piano, Carriages, Horses, sets of Harness, &c., &c., at the bungalow situated at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, being the property of Dr. W. Niven, who has proceeded home.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th day of April 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of the above valuable and neat Household Furniture, &c.

At 2 P.M.

One handsome Mail Phaeton, by Middleton, Bromley, Kent; one English Brougham, with a pair of Chestnut Arabs, with Harness complete; one Dog-cart, with Horse and Harness complete; one Hill Tent with rowrice and necessary tent, and one shookey.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the ESTABLISHMENT of the well known LONDON HOTEL in the GRANT ROAD.

(Unless previously disposed of privately.)

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the Establishment of the well known London Hotel in the Grant Road.

For conditions of sale, further particulars, inventory of Furniture, &c., application must be made to the undersigned, at their office in No. 3, Marine Street, or to the proprietors in the Hotel.

SALE OF STEAM COAL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Elphinstone Bunder, on account and at the risk of Hajee Dadee Abdoola, about 99 to 100 tons steam coal, landed from ss. Durham, 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, very best Electro-plated ware, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate full-toned square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a very elegant Light Open Carriage, &c. &c., at No. 84, Masabar Hill close to the "Malabar Castle."

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, sale commencing at about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, &c., of Frederick C. Marval, Esq., whose family has proceeded to Europe, consisting of Liquor, Wine, Claret, Champagne, Wine and Water glasses, Water Goblets, Ice Plates, &c., handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, a large size Plate Chest, sent to order, consisting of King's pattern very superior best Electro-plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Butter Pot, Bread Basket, Cruet, Pickle and Egg Frames, double Wine Waggon on four wheels, Muffineer, Epergne, Wine Ladels, Tea Service, Nutcrackers, Spoons and Forks, also other Electro-plated Ware, consisting of Tumbler and Glass Covers, Fish Knife and Fork, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, &c.; and Furniture of richly Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Pier, Card, Round, Side Dressing, and Washing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawing, Dressing and Dining-room and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboards, Screens, Hat Stands, Flower and Book Stands, Clothes Presses, Book Shelves, Wine and Spirit Almirus, and brass Four-post Bedstead with Beds, Pillows, and Curtains complete, Bengal Cots, a first-rate tall toned square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a handsome Billiard Table with stands, cover, cues, and marking board, two and three light Argand Lamps, Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Musical Box, Black Buck and Doe Skin Mats, Bath and Dispense Room Furniture, China Matting, Cooking Utensils, very valuable books, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A Bay Australian Mare, 16-2 hands, goes quietly in both double and single harness.

(If not previously disposed of privately,)

A neat elegant light open Carriage.

N.B.—Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property to be viewed.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The S. S. DECCAN has arrived in Harbour with the following Cargo:—

ACCELERATED.

S. S. DELTA, from Southampton, 25th February.
" CANDIA, from Southampton, 4th March.

UNACCELERATED.

S. S. DELTA, from Southampton, 25th February.
" SIDONIA, from Glasgow, 22nd February.
" ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 27th February.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late *Doctor H.C. KINGSTON*, B.M. Establishment, are hereby requested to forward the same forthwith to Lieutenant-Colonel F. MACGOWAN, Bombay Staff Corps, President of the Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 4th May 1871.

F. MACGOWAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Bombay Staff Corps, President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cotton, or other Bale Goods,

per OBERON,
OPHELIA,
JEYORE,
CHALLENGE,
NORWOOD,
and VARUNA,

are hereby requested to give written intimation to the respective Commanders of these Vessels previous to measurement, in order that, if desired, a representative on the part of the ships may be present thereat.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, will be HELD at No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to receive the resignation of the undersigned as Liquidator of the Company, and to appoint a Liquidator in his place.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1871.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Passengers 1st and 2nd class Return Tickets and Return Tickets for Horses, issued on the 11th instant and intervening days, will be available for return on any day up to and including the 12th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

VISITORS TO MATHERAN.

For the convenience of Visitors to Matheran, the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Bombay at 6-5 P.M. (Madras time), WILL BE RUN on to NARELL on THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, reaching Narell at about 8-40 P.M. Ordinary Fares will be charged.

First and Second Class Return Tickets will be available for return on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY the 12th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO GUN CARRIAGE PREMISES, COLABA.

TENDERS for the execution of this work will be received up to the 10th instant. Plans, &c., may be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GAMES, GAMES, GAMES, In great variety,	from 4 3 to	25 0
BILLIARD, RACQUET, AND ARCHERY KIT, very requisite.		
Just received a supply of Toilet and other requirements.		
Bond's Marking Ink, per bottle	0 8	0 10
Keating's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 10	0 12
Do. Bon Bons, per bot le	0 14	1 0
Magnetic Machines (two Magnets)	25 0	30 0
Baths of sizes, painted Oak, from	11 8 to	25 0
Water Cans, painted Oaks, from	3 4 to	6 0
Japanned Tea Canister, from		
Do. Sugar Canister, from		
Coffee Roasters and Coffee Mills, from	3 0 to	5 0
Iron Wash-hand Stands	8 0	10 0
Tea and Coffee Pots (B. Metal), from	2 8 to	5 0
Tooth Brushes (best), each	0 6	0 8
Do. (children), each	0 4	0 6
Real Whitley Jet Bracelets, from	4 0 to	7 0
Do. Brooches, from	2 0 to	5 0
Silver mounted Carriage Whips, from	5 0 to	10 0
Riding and Hunting Whips, from	4 0 to	9 0
SPECTACLES—		
Best Brazilian Pebbles, Concave, from	5 0 to	8 0
Do. do. Convex, from	5 0 to	8 0
Do. Eye Glasses, plain	2 0	2 8
Do. do. Mounted	2 4	2 12
Goggles, in boxes,	2 0	2 4
Wigs and Beards, of various colours	22 0	25

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel SAULEZ, Royal Artillery, are requested to forward the same immediately to the undersigned.

H. M. G. PURVIS, Captain, Royal Artillery,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 29th March 1871.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Surgeon ROBERT CLARKE McCONNELL, Bombay Medical Service, are requested to FORWARD the same to the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE.

R. DEEY HASSARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
21st or Marine Battalion,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

1st April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MARINE ENGINEERS' and CABIN STORES for the Company's Steamers for one year, commencing from date of acceptance of Tenders, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 17th April 1871.

All Stores are to be delivered at the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon free of charge, in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the same.

Forms of Tenders and further information may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 7th to MONDAY the 10th April, both days inclusive, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 31st March 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The G. I. P. Railway Company requires the services of TWO QUALIFIED SURGEONS to take Medical Charge of up country districts.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
22nd March 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of One Hundred Tons of CASTOR OIL will be received by the undersigned up to the 4th proximo. Delivery to commence in the month of April, and to be continued as required by the Company's Storekeeper.

Each Tender must be sealed and properly endorsed.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th March 1871.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.
(WATSON'S BUILDING,)
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Sand-island; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill,

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 4. Rs. 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1. TIFFIN from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1. TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.

Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!
JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best *Billiard* Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mrs. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. *He has some Houses to Let*, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained with the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently commends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class state Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and that amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London
BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 P.M., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2ND day of MAY next at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April 1871, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of SALE:—

H. M.'s Steam Tug JORAWAR, of 101 46/100 Register Tonnage, 100 Horse-power, 128 feet long, 19 feet beam, and 10 feet deep, built in England in 1864.

H. M.'s Schooner FANNY, of 103 80/94 burthen in Tons, 76 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 8 feet deep, built in Surat in 1856.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers by Government, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the vessels resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd March 1871.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

HAM, BACON, and CHEESE,

Received Overland.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Bath Chops and Tongues, ditto	0 14	1 0
PRESERVED MEATS—		
Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's Beef à la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do & Vegetable ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Queen Pease ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto	1 0	1 2
PIES—		
Veal and Ham Pie	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	1 0	1 4
York Game Pie	1 4	1 8
GAME and POULTRY—		
Fowl, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	1 2	1 4
Rump Steaks	1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast	2 0	2 8
Grouse, Roast	2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	0 14	1 0
POTTED MEATS and FISH—		
Potted Beef, Do Ham, Do Tongue, Do Meat, (Strasburg Paste)	each 0 10	0 12
Yarmouth Bloater Paste		
Anchovy Paste		
Potted Game		
Do Salmon	each 0 12	0 14
Do Ham and Chicken		
Shrimp Paste		
Pate de Dialle		
TART FRUITS—		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each	0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each	0 10	0 12
SAUCES—		
Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor	in ½ pints... 0 8	0 10
Do do do	pints... 0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Wellington	½ pints 0 8	0 10
	pints 1 0	1 4
King of Oude's Sauce, in ½ pints	0 12	0 14
Essence of Anchovies	1 4	1 6
Lea and Perrins' Sauce	½ pints 0 10	0 12
VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—		
Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's), in quarts	0 8	0 10
Do Chili [illegible]	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6
DRY FRUITS—		
Almonds and Raisins	2 4	2 0
Muscatel Raisins	2 0	2 4
Prunes, 2 lbs. tins, each	1 12	2 8
DRIED HERBS—		
Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Celery Seeds, in bottles	0 14	0 12
PICKLES—		
Chow Chow, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles	0 8	0 10
Gherkins, Imperial Hot Pickles	0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental Pickle and West India Pickle, each	0 10	0 12
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—		
By Crosse and Blackwell. Apricot, Chinois, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, each	2 2	2 6
FRUITS in BRANDY or NOYEAU—		
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, White Pears, each	1 12	2 0
FRUITS in SYRUP—		
Cherries, Greengages, Strawberries, Pears, Peaches, each	1 4	1 8
JAMS and MARMALADES—		
Plum,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Colaba Land shares in great demand. Other shares firm. Government Paper rising.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

McGregor, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave from Deesa.
Robert, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Wellington.
Heffernan, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical service, on medical service, from England.
Keevan, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, on leave, from Chukrata.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Pickering, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Jullunder.
Markam, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, from Rawul Pindee.
Codrington, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Kulladghee.
Lamb, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Guzerat.
Yates, Captain, 3rd Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from Saugor.
Balkes, Major, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.
FitzGerald, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Abbott, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Young, Captain, Staff Corps, from medical certificate, from England.
Cook, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Wilson, C. B. Colonel, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, from leave, from England.
Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bell, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Chick, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.
Barron, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Wyndham, Colonel, Hydrabad Contingent, on furlough, to Trieste.
Hawthorne, Colonel, general duty, on furlough, to Trieste.
Mouat, C.B., Inspector General, British Medical Service, on duty, to Mahableshwur.
Yates, Lieutenant, 6th Native Infantry, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Mahableshwur, 29th March, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

3rd Hussars.—Captain Dent, for 60 days, from the 2nd proximo.

3rd Hussars.—Captains Napier and Walker, for 60 days, from the 5th proximo.

15th Regt. N. I.—Colonel Grey, for 60 days, from date of departure.

Poona Horse.—Colonel Westropp, for 60 days, from the 8th proximo.

Sappers and Miners—Major Darrah, for 60 days, from the 1st proximo.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 22nd March 1871.

Captain W. D. Mactark, late 64th Native Infantry, doing duty with the 43rd Native Infantry, is transferred to the 45th Native Infantry, at his own request.

Captain F. J. McNair, late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, is qualified to act as Instructor in Army Signalling.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement and that both officers join without delay :—

25th Foot—Lieutenant H. H. P. Powell, 1st Battalion, ,, C. L. M. Dampier, 2nd Battalion.

The six months' leave of absence granted to Captain and Brevet Major H. G. Deedes, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, in G. O. C. C. of the 20th October 1870, is cancelled.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :

14th Foot—Lieut. W. M. G. Lapenotiere, 2nd Battalion.
17th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Brice, 2nd Battalion.
Major C. G. Grant, 1st Battalion.
Captain J. Mush, 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant Y. H. Maher, 1st Battalion.
Ensign F. E. K. Bird, 2nd Battalion.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. 734 of 1864 :—

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.
Lieutenant H. A. Fletcher, 6oni Lnt. Cavy.
Persian under Clause VIII.
Lieutenant J. Davidson, 3rd Punjab Cavy.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee held on the 6th and 7th instant :—

Staff Asst. Surg. G. R. Triphook, M. B., 2-22nd Royal Arty.
Cornet H. M. MacKenzie, 21st Hussars.
Captain C. M'Pherson, 1-17th Foot.
Ensign W. W. Clarke, 1-17th Foot.
Ensign T. W. Cobran, 26th Foot.
Lieut. and Local Capt. H. J. Harvy, 2-25th Foot.
Ensign A. R. Porter, 38th Foot.
Ensign R. H Forres, 62nd Foot.
Assistant Surgeon E. B. Ruttledge, Indian Med. Dept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Cookes, [illegible] from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain and Brevet Major H. G. Deedes, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, [illegible] from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Captain F. S Terry, to Nynee Tal, for six months, from the 15th April, on private affairs.

Captain G. M. L. Chevalier, to Nynee Tal, for six months, from the 15th April, on private affairs.

Lieutenant, Local Captain, H. J. Harvey, to Nynee Tal, for six months, from the 15th April, on private affairs

Lieutenant J. L. Ross, Instructor of Musketry, to Nynee Tal, for six months, from the 15th April, on private affairs.

104th Foot—Local Lieutenant-Colonel C. Clark, to the hills north of Deyrah, for four months, from the 15th April, on private affairs.

Captain M. P. Stokes, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign C. A. R Sage, to Calcutta, for four months, from the 15th April, to study the native languages.

Ensign C. H. Short, to Calcutta, for four months, from the 15th April, to study the native languages.

105th Foot—Lieutenant C. G. Mansel, to Calcutta, for six months, from the 15th April, to study the native languages.

Ensign D. J. Hawkins, to Calcutta, for six months, from the 15th April, to study the native languages.

109th Foot—Ensign T. R. M. Macpherson, to Calcutta, for six months, from the 15th April, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. G. Bacon, doing duty at Umballa, to the hills nrth of Deyrah, for six months from the 15th April, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Major J. T. Harris, doing duty at Meerut, to Bombay, for fifteen days, from date of leaving, to appear before a medical board.

Brevet Captain E. L. Stehelin, Quartermaster 33rd Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on the same account.

General List, Infantry—Captain J. Fraser, attached to the 49th Native Infantry, to the hills north of Simla, for six months, from the 15th April, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD APRIL.

London ..	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolams & Coir bills	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Colfeet		
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Caine (s)	Babot	Hongkong, March 1.
	Farfaban (s)	Heasman	Allepey, March 27.
	Sacul Bahar	Nacoda	Chittagong, Feb. 8.
3	Deccan (s)	Reinoldson	Suez, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Penang (s)	Smart	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Ratlin	Coast and Goa.
	North Tyne (s)	Richards	Liverpool.
	Nachimoff (s)	Grokke	Odessa.
	Sphinx (s)	Colombo	Trieste, &c.
	H. M. S. Bullfinch	Lodder	Muscat.
	H. M. S. Thistle	Leet	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
The ship City of Nankin, Muir, to Calcutta.
Jane Law, Simpson, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.
Ship Romania, to Liverpool.
Ship St. Bernard, to Hongkong.

THE HOOGHLY.

MAR. ARRIVALS.

31 Himalaya (s) ..... Atkinson ..... Madras, March 23.
Thomas Stephens .. Richards ..... Melbourne, Jan. 23.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Brussels, 65 packages glassware, A Kharoobhoy ; 800 bundles nail rod irons, H Jewa ; 14 cases and 12 bales paper, Peel, Cassels & Co.
City of Nankin, 24 kegs paint, Young & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Robinson Crusoe, 15 casks blacking, A H G Hoosen ; 3 cases paper and copy books, B Heptoola ; 8 packages wall paper, T Abdoolally ; 12 cases biscuits, and 21 cases oilmanstore, J M Adamjee ; 2 casks hardware, B Heptoola ; 29 packages earthenware, H N Mohomed ; 37 cases glass, flowered, F Moosabhoy ; 50 casks stout porter, and 8 casks sherry, Merwanjee & Co.
City of Brussels, 35 cases matches, Blackwell & Co ; 12 cases [illegible] at s, E Tyebally ; 12 crates earthenware, F Pestonjee.
Nagpore, 20 cases sherry, Howard Brothers.
North Tyne, s, 20 deal planks, R Dhunjeebhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx, s, 1 case silver and gold lace, &c, A C Gumpert & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Nankin, 50 baskets sal prunic acid, B Laloobhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Alsace, 29 cases brandy, Howard Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD APRIL.

Calcutta, 109 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co ; 126 bales cotton, N Monjee.
Ophelia, 55 bales cotton, M Curzondass ; 50 bales cotton, V Mankhund.
Oberon, 34 bales cotton, D Nanjee.
Sam Mendel, 50 bales cotton, L Bhoz az ; 3 bales cotton, E Noordin & Co ; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 100 bales cotton, D Canjee ; 50 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Challenge, 62 bales cotton, J Luckmeechund.
North Tyne, s, 78 bales wool, V Yurria.
Atalanta, s, 100 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co ; 165 bales wool, C Pitamber ; 85 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 8 bales cotton, B Ambaidass ; 3 bales hide, E Gufoorbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 50 bales cotton, D Canjee ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 52 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 1,000 bundles gall, S Yeljee ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Robert Kerr, 200 bags linseed.
Bonny Dundie, 1,000 bags mohwra seed, D Merwanjee Wadia & Co ; 500 bales cotton, J Trebhowandass ; 500 bales cotton, V Framjeevandass.
Westminster, 24½ bales cotton, G F Pim & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 100 bales cotton, D Mooljee ; 50 bales cotton, L Ramdyal ; 51 bales cotton, M Moteechund ; 34 bales cotton, D Nanjee ; 55 bales cotton, M Cursondass.
Arethusa, 47 bales cotton, Cheerjee & Co.
Rialto, 57 bales cotton, Watson, Bogle & Co ; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 64 bales cotton, R Puthan.
Thunderbolt, 100 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co ; 300 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.
Tethys, 74 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Hindostan, s, 125 bales cotton, J Narrondass.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 21 cases gum, L Dattoo ; 14 bundles colfa, R Momed ; 20 cases indigo, H B Touche & Co.
Durham, s, 9 cases fishmaws, P Damjee ; 22 cases olibanum, E Hosom ; 23 cases safflower, Volkart Brothers ; 20 cases peacock feathers, G H Nanjeebhoy ; 25 cases gum, H A Essack.
Hindostan, s, 5 chests olibanum, E Hosom ; 5 cases indigo, H Z Abadin.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cordova, s, 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co ; 300 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers ; 40 bales cow hides, W Nicol & Co.
Hindostan, s, 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co. ; 84 bags pepper, H B Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindostan, s, 16 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cordova, s, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eddystone, 150 bales wool, Ralli Brothers ; 15 bags socotrine aloes, and 26 cases gum, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindostan, s, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegford & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Lepanto, 230 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Sarah Watson, 700 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HULL.

White Jacket, 10,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu, s, 12 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy ; 35 bales cotton, H J M A Khalack ; 49 bales cotton, D Rutnagar & Co ; 51 bales cotton, M Vishbhoram ; 6 bales white twist, H A Esmail.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu, s, 150 cwts. sandalwood, P Ashur.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Emeu, s, 25 cases gum, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ASHLEY—March 6th, at Sydenham, Kent, the wife of A. E. Ashley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

IRVING—BONNELL—March 7th, at the Parish Church, Old Windsor, by the Rev. J. S. Blunt, Vicar, William John Irving, of Penrith, Cumberland, (late of Bombay) to Elizabeth Bonnell, of Pelling Place, Old Windsor, Berks.

DEATH.

SPENCER—March 3rd, at South Hampstead, London, Henry Nathaniel, the infant son of F. A. Spencer.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MENDONCA—April 3rd, at Mazagon, J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G. G. M. C., aged 32 years and 5 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TWEEDIE—March 29th, at 16, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. Tweedie, C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FFOLLIOTT—CLONCARA—March 28th, at Umballa, by the Rev. Wharton Rotton, D.D., Nicholas Ffollio 1, Staff Surgeon, to Frances Hastings, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Allen Clonoara, Limerick.

DEATHS.

JOHN—March 30th, at Agra, Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. John, of convulsions, aged 6 days.
STEWARD—March 25th, at Peshawur, Mary Ann, wife of Ensign H. B. Steward, Army Commissariat Department.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1871.

The Army Sanitary Commission has furnished to Dr. Cuningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, some very interesting Replies to a series of questions, which at their request he framed when in England two years ago. What is called "sanitation" is too often regarded as a bore, and, considering the debates with which it is frequently treated, and the expansive character of suggestions that are made from time to time, we do not wonder at the effect produced on the public. Yet we are all enraged when nuisances are permitted to exist, cry aloud and spare not if there is an offensive smell, demand, not only a supply of pure water but an unlimited supply, and receive, as a matter of course, the benefits accruing from the exertions of the sanitary reformers. It is, however, unavoidable that progress towards effective arrangements for the preservation of health should be of slow growth, and, equally unavoidable, we suppose, that zeal and impatience should impel the men of "grand ideas" to want everything, and want it at once. The difficulties of the subject appear at a glance, and they are somewhat augmented by the men of grand ideas. It would be a great and real step in what is called progress if men having authority could be got to do that which lies nearest and can be most easily and cheaply done ; instead of holding back or being held back until some mighty scheme estimated to cost many lakhs, and always costing more, can be devised, sanctioned, and executed, when the chances are that it is a failure, perhaps a remedy worse than the disease. In sanitary, as in most other matters, it is the small things, or what the grandiose folk contemptuously describe as small, that tell. The old rules—"take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," and "every little makes a mickle," rules not without limitations and exceptions—ought to be ground into the sanitary reformers. But our purpose is not controversial, nor is it the preaching of a sermon. We simply want to draw attention to certain portions of the Replies, the whole of which should be studied by those who are in positions to profit by them. Take the following cautions. Sandy soils are usually regarded as healthy, and frequently they are, but here is a description of the dangers lurking in them :—

"Sand absorbs sewage and foul water with as much facility as it does pure rain water, or pure river water. This absorbing power of sand has led to most serious results to health when feeders have been conducted over its surface for supplying pure water to a town or station from a river or stream, even at a considerable distance. In instances of this kind the first indication of danger in warm climates has generally been, not dampness of subsoil, but severe outbreaks of epidemic diseases. Pure rain water itself will even become foul water before it enters the sand if it falls on refuse filth or other refuse matters left on the surface. Some most severe outbreaks of epidemic disease have taken place in dwellings built on sandy soils, and have been traced directly to the foul state of the surface and subsoil from cesspits or from foul water or sewage draining into these porous soils."

Whether subsoil drainage, the point discussed, should be adopted, will depend, in case of sandy, as well as of other soils, "entirely on the manner in which the surface is used." The need for subsoil drainage, we are told, must be decided irrespective of the local geology. "Wherever the subsoil does not free itself rapidly from moisture after rainfall there should be subsoil drainage." Should be, of course, must be taken with the limitation that there are means at hand to make the drains. Another phase of the same difficulty is presented by the following interesting passage which comes home to us all. The passage is long, but, as a clergyman once wrote at the end of a review of a new edition of the Bible, "it will repay perusal" :—

"The chief sources of danger in Indian towns and villages appear to be the state of road surface drainage, filthy dwellings and compounds, dungheaps, cesspits, filthy native habits, and, indirectly, impure water, predisposing the people to epidemic attacks near troops.

"Bombay experience has shown that it is perfectly possible to deal with these sources of ill-health successfully by sanitary police regulations diligently enforced ; that people will even improve the surface drainage themselves, or have it done at their own cost ; that they will submit to be kept clean and pay for it ; and that there is little difficulty in inducing them to conform to sanitary precautions if their object be explained, and strict supervision kept up to see that the regulations are carried out. As the final object is to induce the people to attend to their own health and habits, every effort should be made to enlist the feelings of the people on the side of improvement.

"Bearing this Bombay experience in mind, the only reply we can give is that indicated above, namely, that all native towns, villages, and bazaars near cantonments should be brought under the operation of a rigid cleansing police ; that the surface drainage should be improved ; the outskirts of towns, villages, and cantonments to a sufficient distance protected from nuisance ; and that wells belonging to towns, villages, and bazaars should be cleansed, the water-supply examined, improved, and protected from sources of impurity, or new wells dug where existing wells are irremediably impure.

"There is every probability that if these precautions were rigidly enforced in native towns and villages, much of the ill-health, especially from epidemic diseases would be removed, both as regards the people themselves and the troops in their vicinity, without the execution of any costly works, although there would be scope after all was done for the introduction of sanitary works ; but in most instances these works would be more beneficial to the health of towns themselves, than to the health of cantonments at a distance. There appears to be no reason why the labor for simple sanitary improvements should not be supplied by the people themselves, with such assistance as may be necessary.

"A few instances of thoroughly-improved native towns and villages would do more to enlighten the people on their true interests in this matter than anything else."

Let us enforce the precautions and wait for the costly works, like honest folk, until we can afford to pay for them.

Turn to another subject, but one of great importance, especially from a pecuniary point of view—the age at which recruits should be sent to India. The Royal Commission recommended that no recruit under 21, no recruit who had not completed his drill, should be sent out. The recommendation has not been obeyed. "Reports from medical officers of the highest rank and experience in India still point out too early service in India as a powerful predisposing cause of disease. Inspector General Dr. Muir states that one pregnant cause of the high rates of sickness and mortality among the European troops in India is the large number of boys and growing lads who are sent out." Further the Commissioners say :—

"The Director General informs us that he has received lately numerous reports deprecating sending young and delicate soldiers to India. The 92nd Highlanders suffered from typhoid fever soon after reaching India. This disease prevailed chiefly among the youths, who, as the preceding table shows, were in large proportion in the regiment. To this fact Deputy Inspector General Manro attributes much of the prevalence of the disease. Immature men of the 21st Fusiliers were the chief sufferers from malarial fever at Kurrachee, and on unformed constitutions in the 62nd Regiment at Lucknow fell a large proportion of sickness, including cholera. Many other instances might be adduced of similar results, but the fact is well known. French experience in Algeria is to the effect that a soldier stands the conditions of service in that country with least damage at the age of 25."

It is a much greater injury to the Indian treasury to send out weaklings than to charge for depôts at home ; yet the more showy objection is always raised by the declaimers on home expenditure. The remarks of the Commissioners and of Dr. Beatson on a cognate question—the dislocation of troops and the best mode of working out a system of reliefs—have no doubt been carefully studied, and not for the first time, by the Quartermaster General and the Commander-in-Chief ; and if it is possible to act on the teaching of the gentlemen whose business it is to look on the army from a sanitary point of view, they, we are sure, will be the foremost in so doing. Regarding a difficult subject in that aspect—

"The Commission are of opinion that, for purpose of health, regiments on first arrival in India should be sent to the hills to spend their two first years' service there, and that the hill stations should be of sufficient number and capacity to accommodate one-third of the European force serving in India, by which every regiment should serve two years in the hills for every four in the plains. It is not intended that men should be kept idle. Evidence has been produced showing clearly the remarkable degree of health enjoyed by working parties employed chiefly on road-making in the mountains. Wherefore it is believed that additions to present barracks, and even new ones, might be mainly made by the men themselves with great advantage to their health, and this occupation would not interfere with their military employment during the winter. Every hill station might, in addition to accommodation for a regiment, provide for 150 invalids. Invaliding sufferers from organic disease to England, in the first instance, instead of sending them to gain but little in the hills prior, in so many cases, in final removal to England, together with the proposed rotation system of all regiments to the hills, would render such provision for weakly men sufficient, and obviate the expense of separate establishments."

Dr. Beatson suggests a different plan—that all regiments entering India should serve in particular provinces, that each province should have its hill station, and that all regiments should begin their service at a hill station. These are knotty points. "Why," he asks, "should regiments sent to the hills not but themselves, instead of being accommodated in expensive permanent barracks which are there quite out of place?" We simply repeat a query so suggestive, if considered from the point of view where the Government should always stand—that which looks to the maximum efficiency at the minimum of expense. "To march regiments from Peshawur to Sangor, from Seaikote to Jhansi, from Jhansi to Dugshai, and from Subathoo to Kampter must cost lakhs of rupees." This is another frequent remark, not new but ever needing frequent repetition. As there is no chance of any other reform in the army—the doctors themselves are pointing a sanitary lance against the restoration of local Europeans—the diminution of expenditure is one which the Government is bound to accomplish. After deducting everything specified by General Norman from the gross outlay, the army still costs too much and is likely to cost more. Diminish the total by economic administration.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council last Friday the Income-tax Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was passed. Colonel Strachey made a telling speech, advocating the abolition of the Export Duties, and Mr. Stephen spoke at considerable length in presenting the Bill to define and amend the law of Evidence.

A parliamentary return, issued on March 10, states that £2,821,912 of the total sum of £7,995,067, estimated as the probable cost of abolishing purchase in the army, is due to the over-regulation price. It is distributed thus—Household cavalry, 92,377 ; cavalry of the line, £897,565 ; foot guards, £322,590 ; infantry and colonial corps, £1,509,380.

The Committee on East India Finance is thus constituted :—Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Cave, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Baring, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. B. Denison, Sir C. Wingfield, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Candlish, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Birley, Sir D. Wedderburn, Mr. Beach, Sir T. Bazley Mr. Hermon, Mr. M'Clure, Mr. Cross, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. J. B. Smith.

Sir William Muir has (says the "Englishman") withdrawn the Licence Bill, which would have saddled the North-West Provinces with £100,000 of local taxation. His despatch of the 27th January was to some extent based on a misapprehension, and "the increased expenditure" estimated at £755,170 has since been found to exceed the requirements of the North-West. The public discussion of the proposed ways and means for raising this large sum induced His Honor carefully to reconsider his necessities, and he has succeeded in eliminating what would have probably been the most irksome of the Local Tax Bills.

The "Central India Times" announces as follows the close of its career :—

"With this issue (April 1) we close our editorial existence, and the 'Central India Times' will henceforward be numbered with the things that were. We came into being simultaneously with the constitution of the Central Provinces eight years ago, and now we are called upon at a moment's notice to write our epitaph and go hang ourselves. The Jews and the bailiffs have taken legal possession of the press, and scattered the printers, and the management is 'in liquidation.' Like Persons drunk, we feel inclined to solemnly 'damn the nature of things ;' but it is nevertheless the inevitable condition of editorial life in the mofussil, that Centaur like, the rider is inseparable from the steed—and dies with the collapse of the material things of the press room. Pity it is 'tis so. Our funeral expenses are not likely to be heavy, but to our subscribers we would say that they are likely to be more than will be covered by the sum total of the dues outstanding to close of this, the first quarter of the year, and would therefore beg that they be promptly remitted to the manager."

On the eve of the departure of Colonel Peebles of the 1-11th Regiment from Morar, the following complimentary District Order, by Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B. and V.C., appeared :—

"Colonel Peebles, Commanding H. M.'s 1-11th Regiment (North Devon) being about to proceed to England on retirement after a service of upwards of thirty-four years, the Brigadier-General cannot allow this gallant officer to leave his command without a few farewell words at parting.

"Brigadier-General Olpherts has had the honour of twice inspecting the 1-11th Regiment under Colonel Peebles, and on both occasions, especially the last, had the great pleasure and satisfaction of expressing to Colonel Peebles, the officers, non-commanding officers and men of the regiment, his high sense and appreciation of the state of efficiency of the regiment in matters of discipline, drill, interior economy, &c., &c., and this opinion was confirmed by the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, at His Excellency's inspection in December last.

"The Brigadier-General desires therefore to convey to Colonel Peebles his heartfelt assurance of esteem and regard, and best wishes for his long life and happiness in his native land!"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMMINENCY OF FIGHTING AT PARIS.

LONDON, 2ND APRIL.

It has been decided to hold a Peace Conference at Brussels, and the first meeting has taken place. No date has been fixed for a second meeting, as the questions to be decided will be arranged by the exchange of notes, in order to avoid a controversy. Special delegates will be appointed on the questions of fixing the limits (boundary limits) and of commerce.

The outposts of the Versailles army are within 100 metres of the Paris ramparts, and an attack is considered imminent. The army is composed of eight divisions of infantry and three of cavalry.

In the sitting of the Berlin Parliament yesterday, Prince Bismarck said that Germany would only intervene in France if German interests rendered such a step necessary.

LONDON, 1ST APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was weaker and easier.

Fair Dhollera 6 1/16d.
Exchange on India 1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Oriental Bank shares ..... £43.
Chartered ,, ,, ... £13-10.
,, Mercantile ,, ... £23.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares ..... £34.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 92¼.
5 per cent. ,, ,, ... 100.
5½ per cent. ,, ,, ... 107¼.

Departures—Breadalbane and Virago.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 10TH MARCH.

The P. and O. steamer Deccan, Captain D. Reynoldson, arrived in harbour yesterday about one o'clock with the English mail of the 10th ult. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr S Jackson
Major Castell
Captain Dodd
Colonel Robinson
Mr and Mrs Brandt
Mr T Richmond
Major Blundell
Mr F Severin
Mr R Campbell
Mr Neil

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain and Mrs Barrow
Mr F J Waring
Mrs H Daniell, infant and ayah
Mrs Forbes and ayah
Mr W Wells
Mr A Sachè
Dr R J Abbott
Rev A Taylor
Major J Bell
Mr A W Osborne
Captain A Farrar
Lieutenant G R Ives
Mrs Ricketts
Col and Mrs Massey
Mr Fitzgerald and brother
Captain and Mrs Saddler
Miss Heath
Captain Yonge
Mr and Mrs Williamson
Lieut-Colonel McDonald
Miss Watson
Captain Fitzgerald
Mrs Atkins and infant
Mrs Mondham
Mrs Foster, infant, child and ayah
Miss Baker
Col Wilson and Mrs Wilson and European female servant
Mr N Hunter
Mr and Mrs Wheeler and child
Mrs Money and infant
Mr R Tersey
Mr J Tersey
Mr Trevor
Mr Cooke
Mr Weir
Mr Parson.

FROM SUEZ.

Messrs H W and T G Jefferson
Mrs Hodgson
Seven ayahs.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut Firebrace and native male servant
Major Bannerman and native male servant
Mr and Mrs Dorabjee and family
Mr and Mrs Rana and family
Two natives

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, 10TH MARCH.

The general dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of the Government has found vent where one least expected it to make its presence felt—on the Stock Exchange. Your London correspondent will give you the full account of the failure of Messrs. Rothschild's attempt to place a new Russian loan of £12,000,000 on the English market. The withdrawal of a loan introduced under such auspices is an unprecedented event, and it shows how utter is the popular disbelief in the efficacy of the Ministerial scheme for settling the Eastern Question by another Conference, and how deep is the indignation excited by the amazing meanness of Mr. Gladstone in trying to evade responsibility for Mr. Odo Russell's straightforward declaration at Versailles that Prince Gortschakoff's circular was of a nature to compel England, with or without allies, to go to war with Russia. Mr. Gladstone is the weakest Foreign Minister England has ever had ; but nothing even he has done or said has gone so much against the grain with Englishmen as his conduct towards Mr. Russell. He first said that Mr. Russell had had no instructions to make such a declaration ; then that the Ambassador never made it, but in the despatch which had been so interpreted only repeated the words of Count Bismarck ; and finally, that Mr. Russell's explanation, in which with scornful plainness the Ambassador pointed out that he had used the words ascribed to him in the belief that England could not let the Treaty of 1856 be repudiated without going to war, was "perfectly satisfactory to the Government." Such wretched equivocation destroys all one's respect for the Government. Mr. Gladstone appears not to care what havoc he makes of all the associations Englishmen take most pride in, provided he can keep the peace and not offend Germany and Russia. His profound and painful humility in addressing Count Bismarck through Lord Granville makes one's gorge rise ; and so staunch a Liberal as Sir John Lubbock, in the debate on the National Debt this week, went out of his way to entreat the Premier to be a little more mindful in his negotiations with foreign Powers that he is the Minister of a great and proud nation. The last batch of correspondence about England's interference to lower the amount of the indemnity exacted from France has dealt another damaging blow to the reputation of the Ministry. Nothing can be more pitiful than the tone in which Lord Granville excuses himself to Count Bismarck, for presuming to say a word about the terms of peace. He knows, he says, that he is only a poor neutral—one among many—and that Germany has a perfect right to do as she likes, but he hopes she will temper justice with mercy. The German Chancellor treated this despatch in a proper manner ; he took no notice of it whatever. In fact, England is thrust as completely aside as if she had already ceased to be a European Power ; and every one asks his neighbour, what on earth is the use of a Conference about the Black Sea Question, when Russia and Prussia are allied by secret treaties and will arrange the affairs of the East at their pleasure, unless we interfere by force of arms. While we are acting this solemn farce in London, Prince Gortschakoff may be already arranging privately with Count Bismarck the division of the spoils of Turkey. That blundering politician, Sir John Coleridge, who, not to be behindhand with his colleagues, has just done his part towards bringing the Government into further disrepute by making such a speech against France as might have suited the popular taste at the end of last July, denounces that there can be no real alliance between Germany and Russia, because the two States have different interests in the East. But the use of the term "Germany" is quite misleading in this case. When Germany was Austria, one could rely on German efforts to keep the mouths of the Danube out of the hands of Russia. Austria has still the same interest in this respect, for the Danube is the principal outlet for her commerce. But, as regards the new Germany, it is improbable that even Bismarck contemplated annexing the whole valley of the Danube to the dominions of his master. There must therefore be some Slavonic Power holding the territory between the frontier of Austro-Hungary and the Black Sea ; and the question is, whether it will suit Prussia better to let this territory be incorporated in the Austrian or the Russian Empire. The question then is, which of these two Powers will, or can, bid highest for German support in the East ; and all the tendencies of the present despotic Prussian Government are favourable to Russia, Austria being discredited in Bismarck's eyes by her inclination towards any alliance with the Western Powers. Besides, Russia is more vigorous than Austria, and has already done Germany good service, for which the Emperor William is grateful. It is not, therefore, as all clear that Russia and Prussia may not work together against us in the East ; and the English public is getting impatient at the studied inattention of our Ministry to the signs of the times, and beginning to ask, with unmistakeable anger, why Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville insist on playing a game in which everyone but themselves can see that their adversaries use marked cards. Sir Charles Dilke has put off his motion about the Conference till the result of to-day's sitting is known ; but it is not likely that he will in any case press it to a division. What is done cannot be helped ; and the Gladstone Ministry is more likely to be beaten on some side issue than openly censured for a foreign policy which has degraded England in her own estimation.

As if determined to do everything perversely, Mr. Gladstone has taken advantage of Mr. Childers' retirement to remove his special friend Mr. Goschen to the Admiralty, taking him from the Poor Law Board, for which he was admirably fitted, and giving that post to Mr. Stansfeld, who at last gets Cabinet rank. The Opposition profess to look on this transformation as a joke, though Mr. Goschen is an undoubtedly able man, and will probably do his work as head of the Navy much better than ordinary civilian First Lords. There is something incongruous in having such a man, whose forte is finance, at the Admiralty ; and certainly it would have seemed more natural for Mr. Stansfeld to succeed Mr. Childers. But the Premier can rely on Mr. Goschen's strict obedience to orders, and he seems determined to rule his Cabinet out of Parliament, besides doing all the speaking for them in the House of Commons.

The Army Regulation Bill has been debated for two nights ; and it almost looks as if the military men in the House were determined to fulfil Major Arbuthnot's awful threat that every officer who has a seat in the House of Commons would feel it his duty to make a speech on the abolition of purchase. I suppose, if there had been a hundred parsons in the House three years ago, each one of them would have felt it his duty to make a speech against the Irish Church Bill, urging the favourite argument of the admirers of purchase, that the grievance reformers are trying to do away with is merely a "sentimental grievance," as if grievances of this kind were not the most bitter of all. The Ministry is, however, sure of carrying the second reading of the Bill by a large majority in the Commons, for the Liberal party is agreed in looking on the abolition of purchase

of the fabrication of their book and the falsity of their evidence. The Judge passed a decree in my favour, detained the book in his own custody, and strongly recommended me to take immediate criminal proceedings against the said Ruttonsey Mooljee, Passoo Mooljee, and Luckumsey Tejsey. I apprehend that the said Ruttonsey Mooljee, Passoo Mooljee and Luckumsey Tejsey will leave the jurisdiction of this Court. I charge the said Ruttonsey Mooljee, Passoo Mooljee, and Luckumsey Tejsey with fabricating false document, false evidence, and perjury, and pray that a warrant be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law."

A warrant was granted and the prisoners were brought before the magistrate yesterday when they were liberated on finding bail for Rs. 500 each. The case was then adjourned until the 13th instant.

THE ABYSSINIAN COMMISSARIAT CASE.

We hear from Bombay that the dubash case is in a fair way of being amicably settled, the contumacious retired Parsee partner having, it is rumoured, consented to accept a quiet lakh from his late contractor partners, and to allow the case to go against him, thereby saving the Commissariat Department from exposure with reference to their transactions in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition. It remains to be seen whether the local Government will be as easily satisfied as the ex-partner. We stated last month that the Government of Bombay had called for and obtained a copy of the plaint filed in the High Court, of which we also have a copy, and although no direct action can be taken in a matter placed by the litigants themselves in the hands of our tribunals, there is no question that when the judges have disposed of their part, the Government will be justified in inquiring into all things that may appear questionable on the part of its servants.

According to the 14th clause of the plaint it is stated that "the said plaintiff also believes that the said defendants have misappropriated a further sum of eight lakhs or thereabouts, alleged by them to have been paid to the Commissariat, and also to other persons by using the said sum or part thereof otherwise than as alleged by them."

The plaintiff prays that the books, papers, accounts, and documents of his late contractor firm should be deposited in the Prothonotary's office. Supposing that this reasonable request has been complied with, the Government is bound to take such steps as are requisite to fulfil its duty to the public and find out whether in fact the enormous sum of £80,000 has or has not been paid in the shape of bribes to Commissariat underlings. —*Delhi Gazette*, April 1.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s.s. Penang, Captain J. R. Smart, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee —Mrs. Basivis, and seventy-six deck passengers.

The s.s. Martaban, Captain C. Hearman, arrived on the 2nd instant from Allepey, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Roberts, three Misses Brown, and one hundred and seventy-five deck passengers.

The s.s. M. S. Elphinstone, Captain F. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Viscount F. Bucellas, Mr. Thomas Munro, Captain J. Leit, and ten deck passengers.

The ship Jane Law, 1,273 tons, Captain Simpson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,150 bales of cotton, 25 bales wool, 1,120 cwts. of hemp, 745 cwts. of galls, 120 cwts. of coir yarn, 964½ cwts. of linseed, and 100 cwts. of horns.

The s. s. Nachimoff, 1,313 tons, Captain F. Grekke sailed yesterday for Odessa, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,534 bales cotton, 200 cwts. of gum, 99 cwts. of coffee, 62½ cwts. of pepper, 300 bags rice, and one passenger—Lieutenant Teevan, 55th Regiment.

The s.s. North Tyne, 764 tons, Captain W. Richards, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 3,746 bales of cotton, 1,131 bales of wool, 110 cwts. of coir yarn, 500 cwts. of galls, 738½ cwts. of hemp, 122½ cwts. of madder roots, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Ashfield, and five children.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. China, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived on the 2nd instant from China, &c., with a cargo of 54 chests of tea, 71 chests of punjum silk, 35 cases of glass beads, 20 cases of fans, 10 half chests tea, 129 cases of umbrellas, 50 tubs of camphor, 26 cases of paper, 25 cases of preserves, 13 cases of glass bangles, 82 cases of benzoin, 100 slabs of tin, 200 rice bags, 4,090 bags of sugar, &c.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The usual sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday by Mr. Justice Gibbs when the following cases were disposed of:—

RE JUGJEEWUN NARRON.

The Commissioner said this insolvent had filed a schedule with only three debts amounting to Rs. 475 in Bombay whilst he had debts amounting to Rs. 5,400 in Surat. Under such circumstances he could not get the benefit of the Insolvent Court here and so his petition was dismissed. [A sepoy presented a warrant of arrest against this man, but learning that he could not execute it in Court; the insolvent availed himself of the sanctuary of the Court whilst the sepoy went to practise patience at the door.]

RE SORABJEE COWASJEE.

This insolvent's only creditor was the official liquidator of the Alliance Financial for Rs. 3,300. He had lent his name on some unpaid-up shares. His discharge was postponed for a month.

RE MAHOMED AND ABDOOLA DOSSA.

These insolvents were dyers with liabilities amounting to Rs. 4,503 and assets to Rs. 1,215. Their discharge was adjourned for two months.

RE JETSEY ASSARIA AND GOVINJEE LUKUMSEY.

These insolvents were merchants with Rs. 50,901 of liabilities, Rs. 25 of good, and 4,490 of bad, assets. They were discharged except as to one creditor.

RE JETHA VULLUBJEE.

Mr. Farran moved his Lordship to make absolute a rule nisi granted by Mr. Justice Green adjudicating this trader an insolvent.

A Hindoo appeared in Court and said he was in the service of Jetha who had gone a-pilgrimage.

Mr. Farran said that did not affect his application, which was made on the ground that Jetha had left his usual place of business in order to avoid the execution of decrees of the Court. The learned gentleman here read an affidavit by Mr. C. J. Bushby, of the firm of Bushby & Co., who made the application, to the effect that among other large sums Jetha was due his firm Rs. 21,590 for advances made on consignments of cotton to England. A decree of the High Court had been obtained for the amount with interest and costs, but the defendant could not be found and it was feared that he was keeping out of the way.

The Commissioner adjudicated Jetha an insolvent, ordered him to file his schedule, and his property to vest in the Official Assignee.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 1st April, compared with the statement issued on the 25th March:—

LIABILITIES.	25th March.	1st April.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government Treasury Balance at Head Office	97,14,568	85,32,487
Do. do. do. at Branches.	46,32,909	52,65,904
Other Deposits	254,1632	218,26,372
Post Bills	10,26,577	10,35,900
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,03,878	5,11,836
Rs.	443,87,455	435,86,499

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	26,98,248	33,25,751
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,99,951	20,38,512
Loans, on Security of do do.	10,11,587	10,02,461
Current Accounts, overdrawn	11,375	11,417
Bills Discounted	84,96,526	88,27,476
Stamps	5,573	6,122
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,84,189		
Amount applied in reduction „ 40,000	4,44,189	4,44,189
	6,70,519	6,50,473
Bullion	17,25,228	15,08,166
Cash Balances with Correspondents	27,15,368	25,62,941
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs.	443,87,455	435,86,499

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on

1st April.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	30·1 in.
Temperature of the Air	81·5 „
Wet bulb Thermometer	75·3 „
Dew Point	72·9 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·795 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)...	1·0 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	87·3 „
Minimum do. do.	
Gen. Direction of Wind—NW.	
Movement of 24 hours	

A BRILLIANT IDEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a pity that the Europeans and a stripling number of natives only are entertained by the English music at the Esplanade Bandstand, while the rest who do not understand it and have no ear for the English tune are left aside to pass their evening hour in the hum of the city with no appropriate music to recreate them after the fatigues of the day. To remedy this long-felt want I would suggest to the authorities concerned to have native music at least once a week at the bandstand. An accomplished company of Chonghadawallas (those with pipes and drums and not those with the harsh-sounding tom-tom) will be the proper persons to administer to the pleasure of the native public.

I am sorry to see that almost everything that is native does not find any direct encouragement from the hands of the local authorities. I would be glad if they condemn native vices and not their virtues.

31st March. JUSTICE.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 30TH MARCH.

Early last Sunday morning we had another fire in camp, by which a woman lost her life, and property of the value of 2,000 or 3,000 rupees was destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known yet, and will perhaps never transpire, though some wiseacres who pretend to know more about the matter than others ascribe it to the work of a mouse! They assert that a mouse must have carried a lighted wick into some remote corner of the house, and there, unobserved by any one, the little flame accomplished such destruction. Now it is possible that a mouse may have been sipping the oil in one of those little night lamps natives usually burn in their dwellings, and it is equally possible that on a sudden surprise the little creature may have levanted with the wick, unwilling to lose it; but it seems extremely improbable that he could have caught the wick by the lighted end, and the probability is, if he took it at all, he would have done so by the other end, in which case the wick must have been drawn through the oil and the flame thereby extinguished. Moreover, the effect of the breeze in the course of the little thief's flight must have also helped to blow out the flame. It is to be hoped that the result of this fire will enable the authorities to see the absolute necessity that exists for having a fire-engine in the heart of the bazaar, ready for use at a moment's notice. In the present instance, half an hour had elapsed before the engine was brought to the scene of the disaster, by which time the flames had spread all over the building, and it was therefore with great difficulty they were quenched.

It is reported that the soldiers of the 66th Regiment will be tried by a general court martial, and not by the High Court, for the murder they are alleged to have committed a few days ago in the vicinity of Kurrachee. According to the general rule, when soldiers commit a murder or any other heinous civil offence, they are handed over to the civil authorities for trial, and people cannot understand why an exception should be made in this instance. The gharrywallahs who are accused of aiding and abetting the soldiers were taken before our city magistrate the day after the murder was committed, and they are to stand their trial at the next criminal sessions held in Kurrachee.

The four Pathan murderers have expiated on the gallows the offence of which they were found guilty. They were hanged in front of our jail last Monday morning, and crowds of people flocked to witness the dreadful scene. It is astonishing what pleasure women in these parts take in witnessing an execution: they muster as strong as the men do on such occasions.

A very melancholy accident occurred in our harbour last Sunday. A young cabin boy of about 14 years of age belonging to the ship Westbury which arrived here from Liverpool lately, went out swimming with a few of the sailors of his vessel, and has not been seen or heard of since. Some say that he dived from the boat in which they all went out, and that probably in rising his head may have struck the keel of a boat or ship or perchance a buoy, which, stunning him, may have caused him to sink at once. Others again say that he was unable to swim very well, and that his comrades bated him out to a little distance from the boat, when he lost his presence of mind, and went down before any one could come to his assistance. It is very extraordinary, however, that his body has not yet been found, although three days have elapsed since the unfortunate event occurred.

The District Judge of Hyderabad, Captain Gregory Grant, left this by the last mail steamer on a short leave of absence. His duties will be performed by Captain C. F. Boulton during such time as he is away. Two of our Deputy Collectors also went away by the same opportunity, viz., Messrs. [illegible] on furlough to Europe, and Mr. H. D. E. Forbes on a couple of months' leave.

VISIT OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA TO SURAT.

(*Gusarat Mitra.*)

We are glad to say that splendid preparations were made by the Portuguese Consul for the reception of H. E. the Governor of Goa, and his labours were highly appreciated by him. On Monday last (Mar. 27) at about 11 A.M., His Excellency, at the request of Mr. Motiram Dulputram, honoured him with a visit as being a descendant of a very prominent merchant trading with the Portuguese nation. Mr. Motiram on his part received him with splendour worthy of his rank and position as a Governor General of Portuguese India. The principal of the native gentry were invited on the occasion, and H. E. on departing acknowledged his thanks to him and the whole meeting for the distinction with which he was honoured. On the evening of the same day a durbar was held in His Excellency's honour at the Portuguese factory, where several gentlemen of rank and distinction were present, and an address prepared by the principal merchants of the city was, on the proposal of Dr. Cowasjee, on behalf of the merchants, read by Mr. Motiram Dulputram.

His Excellency replied to the address in Portuguese, which was translated into English by his private secretary as follows:—

Gentlemen,—In my visit to this ancient Portuguese factory of Surat I have had the satisfaction to see this ancient and historical city where I was so graciously received by the authorities and principal inhabitants. Providence in its irrevocable decrees divided between two glorious nations the honour of arousing India from the apathy in which she had slept during so many centuries. To the one in ancient times was devolved the difficult but glorious task of discovery and priority of conquest; the other in more recent times, with power, noble aspirations, and grandeur of resource, enlarged the sphere of conquest and civilization, spreading among the nations of the East all the benefits of Western progress. I felicitate the inhabitants of Surat for the deserved share they have had in this good inference, and they must feel confident that by the incessant exertions of the British Government, which rules so wisely the destinies of this country, they will hence have the brilliant and prosperous future for which their commercial traditions and laborious national character is a guarantee. I acknowledge my thanks to the inhabitants of Surat for the distinction with which they have honoured me, and I am glad to see that the tradition of glory that accompanies the Portuguese name has not been extinct in the memory of this people. I can assure you that as a representative of his most faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, I will always exert myself in the government that has been entrusted to me to strengthen the ties of friendship that have so long united in faithful alliance Portugal and Great Britain, seeking always, in accordance with the Government of British India, in which I have met with most cordial benevolence, to remove all the obstacles that may embarrass the development of good economical conditions and the marching progress in everything that may be interesting for the relations of the two countries. The great English nation which occupies such an eminent place in the vanguard of civilization and the glorious Portuguese nation have the same progressive ideas. Both exert themselves to better that condition of the inhabitants of the extensive regions which Providence has confided to their care, because they both recognize that humanity is a great family in which men are brothers.

The "Illustrated News" states that the will of Herr Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who died in Paris last year, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., under £1,800,000 personalty in England.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to expre s my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and inva lids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY RACES, 1872.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

"THE DEALERS' PLATE."—Rupees 1,250, given by the following stables:—

Byculla Commission Stables	...	...	...	Rs. 250
Abdool Raymon's	do	...	...	250
Jamasjee Cowasjee's	do	...	...	250
Nusserwanjee Manockjee's Sons'	do	...	...	250
Nowrojee Bazonjee Faberu's	do	...	...	250

Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. if declared by 1st January 1872, 5 G. M. F. for all Arabs imported after 1st September 1870, and purchased directly from the stables of the givers. Second horse to save his stakes. To close and name on the 1st May 1871. Winner of a race value above Rs. 2,000, 5 lbs.; two races of the same, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for age. 2 miles.

"THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP."—Rs 1,000. For all Arabs and Countrybreds. Weight for age and class. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; maidens that have never won 13 lbs.; winners before the meeting, once 3 lbs., twice 5lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. Three horses from different stables to start, or the cup will be withheld.

Entrance 1st May 1871	...	...	...	5 G M
1st September 1871	...	...	...	10 do
1st January 1872	...	...	...	21 do

when the race will close, and a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

"THE FORBES' STAKES."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; maidens that have never won 12 lbs.; winners before the meeting, once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st May 1871	...	...	...	5 G M
1st September 1871	...	...	...	10 do
1st January 1872	...	...	...	20 do

when the race will close, and a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for all horses declared to start.

"THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all maiden galloways. Weight for age and inches. 1¼ mile.

Entrance 1st May 1871	...	...	...	5 G M
1st September 1871	...	...	...	10 do
1st January 1872	...	...	...	20 do

Winners before the meeting once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra.

"THE HACK STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for all hacks. ½ mile. Gentlemen riders. Weight for age raised 28 lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600, anything offered above that to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

"THE ARAB HACK STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for all Arab hacks. ½ mile. Gentlemen riders. Weight for age raised 28 lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600, anything offered above that to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

"THE DERBY."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1¼ miles.

Entrance 1st May 1871	...	...	...	5 G M
1st September 1871	...	...	...	10 do
1st January 1872	...	...	...	20 do

when the race will close. Winners before the day of the race once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra, with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

"THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE"—of Rs. 250. For all maidens. Weight for age and class. 1¼ mile.

Entrance 1st May 1871	...	...	...	5 G M
1st September 1871	...	...	...	10 do
1st January 1872	...	...	...	20 do

when the race will close. Winners before the day of the race once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra, with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

"THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES"—of 100 G. M. each. H. F. 1¼ mile and a distance. For all Arabs and Countrybreds. Weight for age and class. Winners before the day of the race once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times 10 lbs., of ener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; maidens that have never won, 12 lbs. Nominations to be taken on the 1st May 1871, and name the day before the race.

"THE GALLOWAY PLATE."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all galloways. 1½ mile. Weight for inches. Maidens 7 lbs; winners before the day of the race once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st May 1871	...	...	...	5 G M
1st September 1871	...	...	...	10 do
1st January 1872	...	...	...	20 do

when the race will close.

"THE WELTER."—Rs. 260 from the fund. 1 mile. Gentlemen riders. Weight for age and class, and three stone in excess of the standard. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; winners of the hacks 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600. Anything bid above that to go to the fund.

"THE ARAB WELTER."—Rs. 200 from the fund. 1 mile. Gentlemen riders. Weight for age raised 35 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; winners of the Arab hacks 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600. Anything bid above to go to the fund.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

"HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S PURSE."—Rs. 1,200 for all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the Dealers' Plate or Derby, 5 lbs. extra; winner of both, 7 lbs. 2 miles. Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. To close and name on the 1st May 1871. Three horses from different stables to start or the purse will be withheld.

"THE COLTS' PLATE."—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Arab and Country-bred colts and fillies 4 years old and under. 1 mile. Weight for age and class.

Entrance 1st May 1871	...	...	...	5 G M
1st September 1871	...	...	...	10 do
1st January 1872	...	...	...	20 do

when the race will close. Winners before the day of the race once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs., with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for all colts and fillies declared to start.

"THE WHIM."—Rs. 400 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. For all horses. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. R. C. and a distance. To close and name the day before the race.

"THE MALET STAKES."—Rs. 400 from the fund. A handicap open to all horses that have started during the meeting. 1½ miles. 5 G. M. entrance; 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race. Weights to be announced before noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day.

"A SELLING RACE."—For all horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. ¾ mile. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 3 G. M. The second horse to save his stakes.

If to be sold for Rs	st. lbs.				
400 to carry	9	7	No penalties or allowances		
Do do	500	do	10	0	do do
Do do	600	do	10	7	do do
Do do	700	do	11	0	do do
Do do	800	do	11	7	do do
Do do	900	do	12	0	do do

and so on, adding 7 lbs. for every Rs. 100 of value. All the horses can be claimed, and anything offered above the value of any of the horses entered to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

"THE ARAB SELLING RACE."—For all Arabs. Rs. 200 from the fund. ¾ mile. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 3 G. M. The second horse to save his stakes.

If to be sold for Rs.	st. lbs.				
400 to carry	9	0	No penalties or allowances.		
Do do	500	do	9	7	do do
Do do	600	do	10	0	do do
Do do	700	do	10	7	do do
Do do	800	do	11	0	do do
Do do	900	do	11	7	do do
Do do	1,000	do	12	0	do do

and so on, adding 7 lbs. for every Rs. 100 of value. All the horses can be claimed, an anything offered above their value to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

"HIS HIGHNESS ALI SHAH'S CUP"—of 50 G. M. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the Dealers' Plate, Derby, or His Highness Aga Khan's Purse, 5 lbs. extra; winner of two 8 lbs. and winner of all the three 10 lbs. One and a-half mile. Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. To close and name on the 1st May 1871. Three horses from different stables to start, or the cup will be withheld.

"THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP."—Rs. 300 from the fund. R. C. Entrance 5 G. M. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race. Weights to be announced by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. The winner to be sold for Rs. 600, anything offered above that to go to the fund.

"THE ARAB HACK HANDICAP."—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arab hacks. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 3 G. M.; 1 G. M. for not standing the handicap. 1 mile. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A.M. the same way as above, and the winner to be sold in the same manner.

"THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PURSE."—About Rs. 500. A handicap open to all horses that have started during the meeting. 1¼ mile. 5 G. M. Entrance 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race. Weights to be announced before noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH.

"THE WINNERS' HANDICAP"—of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses, except Arabs and Country-breds. 2 miles. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won, optional to losers at an entrance of 5 G. M. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, the handicap to be announced by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M.

"THE ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED WINNERS' HANDICAP"—of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds. 2 miles. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won, optional to losers at an entrance of 5 G. M. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M.

"THE BEATEN PLATE."—Rs. 300 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting. 1½ miles. Entrance 5 G. M. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M.

"THE LADIES' PURSE."—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. For all horses. R. C. and a distance. Weight for age and class. Winners before the day of the race once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs., and maidens that have never won allowed 12 lbs To close and name the day before the race.

"THE AUCTION STAKES."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. R. C. and a distance. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the race.

If to be sold for Rs.	st. lbs.				
600 to carry	8	8	No penalties or allowances.		
Do do	700	do	9	0	do do
Do do	800	do	9	7	do do
Do do	900	do	10	0	do do
Do do	1,000	do	10	7	do do
Do do	1,100	do	10	0	do do

and so on. The winner to be sold by auction after the race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund.

RULES.

1.—The races will be run under the revised rules of the Western India Turf Club of March 1870.

2.—Horses will be aged in Bombay at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on the 1st May 1871, at 8 A.M., and their descriptive marks entered in the register at the same time.

3.—Horses will be aged and measured at the same place on Monday the 19th February, 1872, at 7 A.M.

4.—In all races where there are ten or more entries and three starters, the second horse will save his stake.

5.—Where there are twenty or more entries and three starters, the second horse will receive double his stakes.

6.—All correspondences and entrances, &c., to be addressed, post paid, to The Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Bombay.

THE TORPEDO EXPERIMENT AT CALCUTTA.

We should like to be furnished with an official report on the cost of the torpedo which was tested in the river (Hooghly) on Tuesday last, as well as with an official opinion of the results of the experiment. The popular opinion on both these points appears to be that the torpedo cost a large sum of money, and that the experiment resulted in a complete failure; but as both the torpedo and the arrangements for testing it were under the control of scientific men, it is possible that the popular impression may be erroneous. Prejudiced, no doubt, by the few scientific accounts which we have seen of such matters, we have believed that torpedos were usually encased in shells of comparatively slight structure, armed with brittle spikes, the contact of which with the hard surfaces of ships resulted in a rupture of vessels containing sulphuric acid, the release of which immediately resulted in an explosion of combustible material, which destroyed whatever it came in contact with. In the present instance, the torpedo appears to have enjoyed a solid coating of iron, which even 80 lbs. of gunpowder did not very materially disturb. At all events, instead of the whole destruction that was eagerly expected above, all that was observable on the surface was a bubbling up of the water, and a gentle heaving of the boat. We are bound to admit that Colonel Hyde very promptly and energetically rowed up to the scene of the disaster—that was to have been—and enquired what was the matter? We are also bound to declare that Colonel Hyde speedily returned with the valuable information that the torpedo had been displaced. We have no doubt whatever that Colonel Hyde's spirited conduct on the occasion, and the explanation with which he returned, will both be considered eminently satisfactory. Only it occurs to us to ask a single question, granting that the torpedo was displaced—what became of the explosion? Why the torpedo should have been displaced, when it was under the control of scientific men, we are quite at a loss to understand; but even the displacing of the torpedo merely meant the salvation of the boat, which it was intended to destroy—it could not account for the absence of anything that could fairly be described as an explosion. We repeat, therefore, that we should like to know what became of the explosion, as well as what it cost.—*Indian Daily News*, April 1.

THE CINCHONA COMMISSION—SINGULAR DISCLOSURES.

We understand that several more disclosures of an important and unexpected nature have taken place before the Chinchona Commission. The amorphous powder which Mr. Clarke wished to furnish to the hospitals as a substitute for quinine, has turned out to be so impregnated with copper that the patients in the Calcutta institutions have had a narrow escape. It was to have been used in doses of thirty grains about three times a day, and the miserable recipients would have been charged with a most insidious, and, in the end, fatal poison, at the rate of twenty grains per diem. It is impossible to over-estimate the danger which the Calcutta hospitals have thus narrowly escaped, and nothing but the most disgraceful carelessness and most culpable ignorance could have permitted Mr. Clarke to manufacture and issue this dangerous compound. We understand that the whole quantity which he has for some time past been making at the expense of the State has been impounded by the medical authority in Calcutta. Efforts are being made to extract the poisonous carbonate of copper and replace it by an innocuous re-agent. The Cinchona Commission has not sat an hour too soon. In addition to this poisonous compound, it has discovered that the plants under the Darjeeling superintendent's care are suffering from a blight which the superintendent has failed to remedy in time, and which has now assumed most alarming proportions. A properly qualified botanist or medical man knows that one of the most important operations in a cinchona garden is to constantly go over the plants and to extirpate those which betray the first symptoms of blight. It is simply like taking the first tainted sheep out of the flock. Mr. Clarke should not, however, bear the whole weight of the misfortunes under which his department has sunk under his care. He is not a regularly trained medical man, or even a professional botanist, but was temporarily appointed to carry on the botanical gardens during Dr. Anderson's short leave of six months. Dr. Anderson's sudden death left Mr. Clarke hanging on from day to day in an appointment which brought him in contact with duties which he was quite incompetent to discharge.—*Englishman*, April 1.

IS INDIA DAR-UL-ISLAM?

(*Pioneer.*)

It is to be hoped that somewhere a careful watch is kept upon the presses of India, and that some one notes the ephemeral literature which is daily pouring from them. The greater part is of course rubbish, but now and again there appears a pamphlet or a lecture well worth preservation. Such a one is the "Abstract of Proceedings of the Mahomedan Literary Society," held on Wednesday, the 23rd November, which has just been published. The name Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadur on the title page is, however, one that might secure for the pamphlet the attention which its interesting contents undoubtedly deserve, even if the subject—"The duty of Mahomedans in British India towards the ruling Power"—failed to do so. Some months ago when "the Wahabees" were prominently before the public and much mischievous nonsense was circulating in the native press, Moulvie Syud Ameer Hossein, personal assistant to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, published a Futwah, which, however well known its drift might have been to the learned Mahomedans of the country, was undoubtedly unwelcome news to many a grumbling "true believer," and which effectually extinguished all doubts as to the illegality, according to Moslem law, of conspiracy against the British Government in India. The Moulvie in the first instance wrote to Mooftee Sadoollah, the ablest of the Mahomedans of Lucknow, and asked plainly the question, "Is India *Dar-ul-Islam*?"—or in other words, "Is hostility to the British Government in India sanctioned by the laws of Mahomet?" (All the world, we may here premise, is by the Mahomedans divided into two parts—*Dar-ul-Islam*, the land of safety; and *Dar-ul-Harb*, or land of war. They have been clearly defined, and detailed rules very distinctly laid down in Mahomedan law for the guidance and conduct of Mahomedans living in each *Dar*.) The Mooftee, in reply to Syud Hossein, drew up a futwah plainly showing that jehad, or religious war, was not permissible in British India. This futwah, when it had been influentially signed, Syud Hossein sent round to all the papers in the country—native and English. The independent action of the Syud seems however (if we misconstrue the preface of the pamphlets we beg the pardon of the learned society) to have aroused the indignation of the Mahomedan Literary Society, Calcutta, because, they argue, the publication of such a futwah premises the ignorance of Mahomedans on so important a point of their religion. "It was indeed," says the learned honorary secretary, "as if the Mahomedan world were ignorant of the fact before; and that Mahomedans who had in blindness been hatching treason and rebellion against their beneficent rulers, were to refrain hereafter on being blessed with this new flood of light!" This sentence is spoken in sarcasm, but expresses, we venture to say, exactly the truth. At any rate we hope it does, for we would rather, for the sake of the Mahomedans, believe that the so-called Wahabee conspirators were acting in ignorance of the law than in defiance of it. Ignorance is excusable rather than apostacy. But we read, "Great was the surprise and indignation of a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen in Calcutta who knew better." Of course the "gentlemen" knew better, but it was not to the "gentlemen," the educated that is, that the futwah of Syud Hossein was addressed, for he did not suppose that Mooftees and Moulvies are ignorant of Mahomedan law. It was to the herd who contributed their handfuls of rice to Anayut and Willayut Ali's *jehad*, the ignorant who religiously subscribed one pice per annum for the maintenance of an unlawful and ridiculous war—that Syud Hossein addressed his futwah; and it was just these men whom the Futwah by means of the local press reached and confounded. That the Mahomedan Literary Society took notice of the futwah is, we consider, fortunate, for the result has been a most interesting pamphlet, in which is collected such evidence on the point as makes the decision of Syud Hossein's futwah absolutely indisputable. At the same time we do not much admire the jealousy which prompted the intervention of the society.

THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY SYSTEM.

(*Pioneer.*)

It should be a great comfort to those who travel much by railway in this country to think that half their fares are paid by those who stay at home. Colonel Strachey, in his masterly exposition of the Public Works Budget, says,—"At the present moment the general tax-payer is contributing £1,800,000 per annum to save the customers of the companies from the charges which the railways actually cause, and which by rights ought to be paid only by those customers." In other words, the annual earnings of the guaranteed railways fall short of the guaranteed interest by that immense sum. This of course cannot be helped, since the guaranteed interest

all wore sprays of the yellow wreath in their coats, and some danced about in women's caps and bonnets. As I drew near I was horrified to hear the blasphemous parody that was substituted for the original sacred words. Among other things, the name Garibaldi was used instead of that of the Divinity. They were following and surrounding a young soldier of the line, almost a boy, whom they had discovered was on his way to church, and whom they were mocking in this devilish way for being so unlike themselves. They were of the very lowest and most brutal class of the men who are now the heroes of Montmartre, and who, when not actually forced to be on duty, come down into the town and manifest their patriotism by seeing a spy in every respectably dressed foreigner, bullying women, and occasionally drowning men in the Seine. They followed him from street to street, hooting, whistling, and jeering at him, and never ceasing their impious singing. At times I was afraid they would attack him, for he war quite alone, and the valour of these bullies is most conspicuous when it can shine with impunity. But though young, the soldier was a grandly built fellow, with massive shoulders and the arms and legs of a north country wrestler; a grave, handsome face, and an honest blue eye that would be afraid to look no man in the face when he spoke to him. He walked along with a firm swinging stride, and seemingly taking no more notice of them than if they were so many toads. But at last one ruffian, more daring than the rest, came close to him, and, shouting out something too blasphemous to repeat, half-shoved him against the wall. Quick as lightning the young soldier turned, and straight from the shoulder, like a bullet from a Chassepot, and with the whole weight of the body, sent him staggering against the corner of a stone wall, from whence he reeled helpless and insensible into the gutter. And not one of the drunken Reds moved a finger to avenge him, but slunk back dismayed at this unexpected result. They were but fair representatives of the cowardice of this class. For a moment I thought the boy was about to speak to them, and let them have it in a torrent of contempt and indignation, but to my great admiration he only said one word to them—canaille!—and then those gentlemen of Montmartre, these heroes of liberty and martyrs of oppression, cowed by one man, and not meeting with any sympathy from another crowd that came up meanwhile, executed a rapid and anything but dignified movement to the rear. Now these are precisely the individuals who, for the moment, hold the entire population of Paris in uneasiness.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following despatch, dated March 9, afternoon:—

"On the summit of Montmartre there were ranged last night 250 guns, 70 mitrailleurs, two caissons of ammunition for the artillery, including shells, and a large quantity of small arm ammunition. Montmartre has twenty-two battalions of National Guards, eight of which are under the orders of the 'Central Committee of Resistance.' The remainder, which occupy the Place St. Pierre, are considered reactionary. Every day has added to the number of cannon which are dragged up hill by men, women, and children. One little child was killed yesterday, being run over by a mitrailleur, which rolled back down the hill. It is difficult and dangerous for a foreigner to visit the scene unless escorted by some well-known National Guard. An orator at Montmartre last night summed up his idea of a Republic by saying it was that form of Government under which every citizen, whether he worked or not, should receive from the public purse thirty sous a day for himself, fifteen for his wife, and five sous for each child. This he considered his right, and for that he would die."

HOISTING THE RED FLAG IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 9.

THE following are the particulars of the attempt to raise the tricolour flag upon the Column of July:—Three sailors, one of them a quartermaster, ascended the column and fastened the tricolour flag around the statue of Liberty. The National Guard, who had allowed them to ascend without interference, now drew their revolvers and threatened to shoot them unless they tore the flag down. The sailors protested it was the flag of France and the Republic, and becoming excited, they tore down the red flag. The National Guard summoned their comrades from the foot of the column, and matters looked threatening. Another red flag was hoisted, and the sailors, to escape the fury of the guard, were obliged to climb up on the statue. After threatening to throw the sailors over the column, the National Guard arrested and imprisoned them in the cellars under the column, where they passed the night; in the morning one of the sailors and the quartermaster was released, whilst one was kept a prisoner.

("TIMES" TELEGRAM.) PARIS, March 9.

An attempt has been made by some sailors to replace the red flag on the top of the Column of July by the tricolour. A disturbance ensued. The sailors were thrown into prison, where one still remains. The red flag was replaced, and the Place de la Bastille is guarded by eight battalions of National Guards. Three carriages full of arms and ammunition were plundered to-day, and two of the Mobiles who defended them were wounded.

GERMAN RESIDENTS IN PARIS.

THE bitter feeling which prevails at present in Paris against all persons of or supposed to be of German nationality, is evidenced by some circumstances reported in the *Gaulois* of Mar. 9. That paper says—"Germans will not very soon return to their Parisian habitations. Woe to those who attempt to re-open their shops to make money out of us, and to spy upon us while our weapons are still reeking. One such person, who kept the Café de l'Ecole du Nord on the Boulevard Denain, disappeared at the outbreak of the war. Yesterday morning the shutters were opened and the proprietor took his place as in the old times. But he had adopted the precaution of [illegible] recognized by some Mobiles, who took him before a Commissary of Police, to whom he declared that he was a foreign subject, having lived in America for many years. In the meantime, an exasperated crowd had forced his doors, broken his mirrors, drawn off all his liquors, and, finally, withdrew, leaving an inscription chalked upon the door, 'A Prussian who dared to return after the conclusion of peace.' In the evening sentries were posted to prevent anything being removed." Another incident is reported of a well dressed person who called at the Grand Hotel du Louvre to ask for some cigars that he had left there before the siege. These were returned to him, but the porter following him into the street called the attention of a post of National Guards to the visitor. He was at once arrested, his appearance being regarded as suspicious, and upon examination it turned out that he was a Prussian by birth. "But," says the *Gaulois*, "the strangest part of the affair is that this person has never quitted Paris at all during the siege, and that he actually was cook to one of our generals commanding a division of the Army of the Seine."

An hour ago (writes a correspondent of the *Times*) a scene occurred in the street in which I live which illustrates the temper of the people, and unfortunately reveals a trait of national character which will certainly do much to alienate the sympathies of those who wish the French well, and put an end to the delusion of the chivalry by which they were supposed to be distinguished. A French hatter happens to have a German wife, whose brother it was supposed had come to see her. Whether this was so or not, it seems certain she denied it; but a howling *canaille* surrounded the shop and threatened to destroy it, and maltreated the poor woman, who stood at the door trembling and alone. Fortunately some gentlemen arrived just in time to rescue her, and the mob contented themselves with writing up abusive epithets on the shutters, which inform the public that a Prussian is waiting to be hung inside. A league has been formed of which the members bind themselves not to employ Germans, and even Frenchmen who are suspected of having commercial dealings with Germans are not safe from ill-treatment. The following *affiche* is posted to-day upon the walls of Paris, showing the action of the authorities in the matter:—"Les Chambres syndicales se sont réunies, et à l'unanimité, il a été décidé qu'aucun Allemand ne sera plus admis dans les maisons de commerce de Paris."

AN IMPERIAL PROTEST.

THE following is a translation of the Emperor Napoleon's protest against the deposition of his dynasty, as published in the "Situation":—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT BORDEAUX.

SIR,—At a time when every Frenchman is deeply lamenting the conditions of the peace, and thinking only of the misfortunes of his country, the National Assembly has decreed the downfall of my dynasty, and has proclaimed that I alone was responsible for the calamities that have happened. I protest against the unjust and ill-gal declaration—unjust, because when war was declared the feeling of the nation, roused by causes independent of my wish, produced a general and irresistible enthusiasm; illegal, because the Assembly, elected for the le object of concluding a peace, has exceeded its powers in dealing with questions beyond its competence, and because, even were it a Constituent Assembly, it would have no power to substitute its own will for that of the nation. The example of the past confirms this. The opposition of the Constituent Assembly in 1848 yielded to the elections of the 10th of December, and in 1851 the nation, by upwards of seven millions of votes, supported me against the legislative Assembly. Political feeling cannot overcome right, and in France the basis of all legitimate government is the plebiscite. Beyond it there is only usurpation by means more or less oppression of the rest. I am ready, therefore, to submit to the free expression of the national will, but to it only. In the presence of lamentable events, which impose on every one self denial and disinterestedness, I could have desired to remain silent, but the declarations of the Assembly compel me to protest in the name of truth disregarded and national rights despised. Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my high esteem. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Wilhelmshohe, March 6.

M. VICTOR HUGO AND THE PEACE.

THE following is the concluding passage of M. Victor Hugo's oration in the National Assembly in the debate on Peace:—"I will not vote for this peace, because, before all, we must save the honour of the country, because a shameful peace is a terrible peace. It can have, in my eyes, but one merit—that of replacing war by hate—hate, not against peoples, but against kings. Let the kings reap what they have sown. If you dismember nations you insult the universal conscience. All that France will lose the Revolution will gain. Oh! an hour will strike, and we shall all feel the retribution approach. From to-morrow France will have but one thought—to brace herself up, to rear her children, to nourish with holy anger those boys that will grow to be men, to cast cannons, to create an army which may be a people, to fortify herself, to strengthen herself, to regenerate herself, to become again the France of '92—the France of the idea and the sword. And one day she will rise invincible. She will be seen taking in one spring Lorraine, Alsace. Is that all? No; we will see her seize Troyes, Mayence, Cologne, Coblenz." (Interruptions and different movements.) Several voices: We protest against the spirit of conquest." M. Victor Hugo: "I have not finished the expression of my idea: do not be in a hurry to interpret it. France will be seen one more seizing Lorraine, Alsace. Is that all? No. To seize Troyes, Mayence, Cologne, Coblenz; to seize all the left bank of the Rhine . . . And then men will hear those words cried, 'Germany, behold me! Am I thy enemy? No; I am thy sister. (Cries of 'Very good, very good.') I have retaken everything, and I return it all to you on one condition—that in future we shall form but one people, one family, one Republic. It is vengeance and fraternity. No more conquest. Let us be the same Republic, the United States of Europe, the Continental Federation, European liberty, universal peace. Let us clasp each other's hands, for we have rendered service to each other. Thou hast delivered me from my Emperor. I deliver thee from thine." (Applause from the Left.)

M. THIERS AND THE EMPEROR.

THE *Presse* gives the following particulars regarding the negotiations at Versailles on the subject of Belfort and the entry of the German troops into Paris:—

M. Thiers had already struggled for long hours with as much tenacity as patriotism when he succeeded in convincing Count Bismarck of the necessity to France of retaining Belfort, as the citadel covering at the same time the departments of the Doubs and of the Haute-Saône. Count Bismarck, shaken by the reasoning of M. Thiers, went to consult Count von Moltke, who returned with the Chancellor. And the chief of the executive power was again so pressing and so persuasive that he succeeded in also winning over the chief of the Prussian general staff. The question was then submitted to William, who would hear nothing, and harshly and haughtily refused. The Emperor's answer was reported to M. Thiers. The illustrious statesman did not conceal the fact that he should be compelled, in the event of the Emperor persisting, to break off the negotiations, for he would not take upon himself to transmit such a demand to the National Assembly, which would certainly refuse to entertain it. Count von Bismarck and Von Moltke returned to the Sovereign, and did not hesitate to advise him to make the concession pleaded for by M. Thiers. Invoking their love of the German fatherland, they at length prevailed with the Emperor, and thus Belfort was preserved to France. Next day, at the conference, the question of the entry of the Prussians into Paris came on. William absolutely required it. M. Thiers objected. "My army," said the King, "and the whole German nation demand the entry into Paris, as a revenge for the triumphal entry the French made into Berlin in 1806." "Notwithstanding this," continued he, after a pause, "I renounce it if Belfort is given up to us." M. Thiers replied, "Well, sire, I would rather see the Prussians enter Paris than abandon Belfort to Prussia."

HOW TO CHEAT THE DOCTOR.

A SOLDIER, a patient at Herbert Hospital, Shooter's Hill, a few days ago wrote the following advice to a comrade:—"Previous to going to hospital rub your tongue with chalk, ready for the word, 'Put out your tongue;' then, when the doctor is going to feel your pulse, be sure to knock your elbow against the wall, and it will beat to any number in a minute; then, if you wish to persevere to be invalided, be on the look-out for a friend to bring you a bit of raw bullock's liver every morning, in order to spit blood for the doctor; of course have a little bit of the liver in your mouth, under your tongue, fresh, ready for him when he comes round the hospital ward, and have a good piece ready to spit out for him when he approaches your cot; then give a great sigh and a groan, and you are sure to be ordered lamb chops, chicken, rice pudding, port wine, Guinness's stout—in fact, you may live on the fat of the land for the remainder of your soldiering, which will not be long; but, depend upon it, you are sure of a pension, even under ten years' service." We hope there are not many in hospital quite so clever as this "old soldier."—*Medical Times.*

LORD LAWRENCE'S LAST.

COMPLAINTS are made that the London School Board are doing nothing. Yet if the account lately given in the "Clerkenwell News" is correct of the process by which they selected a minute clerk, it is evident they are not far behind the Civil Service Commissioners in general intelligence and common sense, of which qualities we shall no doubt in due time receive the benefit. Twelve candidates, it is stated, were selected from a long list of applications, and after a personal interview with the Committee of the Board who were appointed to make the selection they were ushered into an adjoining room, where a dozen sheets of foolscap unruled and a dozen quill pens were arranged on the table. One of the Committee entered with a paper in his hand, and the following words in his mouth:—"Gloves on, gentlemen, as quick as you can; the Committee are waiting; seat yourselves and take this down." "Are we to take it *verbatim*?" asks one. "Yes, if you can," is the reply. "And transcribe it *verbatim*, or condense it?" "I have told you *verbatim*; are you ready?" Then the chairman spoke as follows:—"It is not that I net note dyspepsia or desolate antecedent dissolution but bat bet bit boat bought about *pro hac vice* and pupil-teachers trajectory any magnetic 2, 8, 7, 5, 6, blanemange with over every aver 6, 7, 9, 8, 2 and 2 more and the meeting broke up in confusion—any more, or rather the crowd, cried, crude, inconsistent and synthetical æsthetical rhinoceros—(exceeded two and a laugh)—or elementary parallels at it, ought, out, stenographic talent to fulfil with paragon discorse or zymotic William Anderson and Christopher."—*Pall Mall Gazette*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF MARCH 11.

A policeman, fond of reading, told a friend that, for amusement, when off duty he often took up a book.

NEW SET.

It was remarked of a naughty snob that he thought himself "quite the cheese."

"True," said a friend of his, "he thinks himself high and mighty."

HUNTING LADIES.

Old Groom—"Ah, *Jim*, it's not so much the 'unting, nor the 'ounds, nor the 'orses, as ladies cares about. It's the cuttin' of each other down at the gaps and places as pleases them!"

"DOWN A PEG!"

Vulgar Millionnaire (with undue familiarity)—"Hullo, young Brown! You're a takin' of it easy!"

Brown (with his legs cocked on the mantelpiece)—"I-es. Find a chair. You'll excuse me. You know what Sir Pertinax Macsycophant says: 'I never could stand straight in the presence of a great man!'"

AWFUL WARNING!

Guest (at City Company dinner)—"I'm uncommonly hungry!"

Ancient Liverryman (with feelings)—"Take care, my dear sir, for goodness' sake, take care! Don't you know it happened to me at the last Lord Mayor's dinner to burn my tongue with my first spoonful of clear turtle; 'consequence was—(sighs)—'couldn't taste at all—anything—for the rest of the evening!"

BONUS COMPENSATION TO RETIRED INDIAN OFFICERS.

THE recent correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Governments of India, regarding the observance of the conditions on which compensation for bonus payments was promised in 1866 to retired officers of the Indian Army, has just been published for the information of Parliament. Letter No. 1, dated 14th July, 1870, is addressed by the Duke of Argyll to the Viceroy in Council, who is requested to inform his Grace whether he thinks that the instructions conveyed in Lord Cranborne's despatch of 8th August, 1866, "have been carefully attended to, and have been in all cases fully carried into effect, and with due regard to the interests of the officers concerned."

Letter No. 2 is from the Viceroy in Council, and after referring to all the previous correspondence on this subject, from September, 1867, to May, 1870, his Lordship expressed his belief that the instructions of Lord Cranborne and Sir S. Northcote "have been exactly carried out" by the Committee in Bengal, and promised that the opinions of the minor governments should be forwarded as soon as they might be received. Letter No. 3 is also addressed to the Secretary of State, and in that the Viceroy in Council forwards the promised replies from the governments of Madras and Bombay, and with regard to the minutes recorded by the Governor of Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and the Government of Madras, his Lordship in Council records the belief of his government "that substantial justice has been done to officers by repaying to them all they had paid for steps, minus only such sums as they had gained in pay for promotion obtained by such steps, or as bonus, or by special annuity on retirement." We publish *in extenso* the remainder of the correspondence as presented to Parliament.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, concurred in by the Honourable Board, dated 15th November, 1870.

The questions to be answered are:—1st, what measures have been adopted in this presidency for carrying out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the compensation awarded on account of loss of bonus on retirement; 2ndly, whether the instructions conveyed in the despatch from Lord Cranborne, No. 160, of 8th August, 1868, have been carefully attended to, and have in all cases been fully carried into effect *with due regard to the interests of the officers concerned.*

2. In reply to the first question, it may be stated that a bonus committee has dealt with all claims for compensation in accordance with the instructions received by it, and which instructions were consonant with the orders communicated through the Government of India. The action of the committee has been as satisfactory as the terms of those instructions would admit.

3. To the second question, the answer may be given that the instructions conveyed in Lord Cranborne's despatch have been carefully attended to, and duly carried out. But the question whether in so carrying them out due regard has been had to the interests of the officers concerned involves the expression of an opinion as to the effect of those instructions, and is one which I should be compelled to answer in the negative.

4. What the officers actually received as compensation under the terms of Lord Cranborne's despatch was simply the difference between the amount expended in purchase, excluding sums given to officers invalided, and the value of the increased pay the purchased promotion may have brought with it. What they claimed to receive was an equivalent to the money they sunk in purchasing out their seniors.

5. The fact that the increased pay brought with it increased duties and responsibilities in the service of Government does not appear to have been sufficiently recognised. The increase in pay was granted, not as interest on the money sunk in purchasing, but as remuneration for the performance of larger and more responsible duties. It cannot, therefore, be held to have been a strictly justifiable proceeding to deduct from the money sunk in purchasing promotion the amount given as remuneration for the performance of increased and more responsible duties.

6. Another consideration appears to have been overlooked, viz., that the promotion created by the system of purchase benefited Government, inasmuch as it prevented the higher grades of the service being filled with superannuated officers, and brought younger and efficient officers into commands at a period of life when they would be more likely to fulfil their responsibilities in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

7. It would, therefore, appear that the manner in which the question of compensation for the loss of bonus has been dealt with has not been strictly in the interests of the officers concerned. On the contrary, it has been looked at from what may be called an actuary's point of view, and as a consequence the action of Government in dealing with it has not been characterised by that liberality which the officers concerned were entitled to expect.

8. What appears to be the simplest and at the same time the most equitable course to pursue in dealing with such claims is to treat the increased pay received by officers who have purchased steps, as a fair equivalent for their increased responsibilities in the service of Government; and to allow a repayment of all sums actually sunk in purchase, and for which no return has been received beyond enhanced pay. Some such decision should be arrived at, in consideration of the fact that one of the main inducements to officers to subscribe for the purchase of their seniors was not merely the immediate attainment of promotion, but the expectation of receiving in their turn and on retirement an equivalent to the amount that they had expended; an expectation which disappeared with the reorganisation of the Indian army.

W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
dated 17th October, 1870.

CONFIDENTIAL.—Apprehending that it will be agreeable to Her Majesty's Government to learn what the impressions are amongst the officers of this army as to the action taken consequent on Lord Cranborne's despatch of the 8th August, 1866, and the orders of the Supreme Government, I avail myself of the reference on the subject replied to by the Adjutant-General under my orders in report No. 1622 of 17th instant.

2. Officers of the army feel that their interests have not in the full spirit of intention of Her Majesty's Government, had due regard accorded to their claims in the framing of Lord Cranborne's despatch.

3. In the first place, by clause I, para. 13, of that despatch, compensation for payments made to officers transferred to the invalid establishment is disallowed.*

I. Officers urge that to them it is of little moment whether the recipients of their payment went to the invalids or retired altogether from the service; they paid the money, and look, not without some reason, I conceive, to receive compensation.†

II. It may be urged against this claim that all officers who were transferred to the invalid establishment were compelled to do so by their ill health, irrespective of any pecuniary inducement, to leave their regiments; but even in the cases of those who were thus invalided a bonus was almost invariably given, as the officers of a regiment felt themselves bound in honour not to take advantage of a brother officer's misfortune, but to give the current value of his step to a senior, who had been in the habit of joining in the purchase of others, when circumstances (other than misconduct) rendered his leaving his regiment imperative or advisable.

4. Secondly. By para. 16 of the Secretary of State's despatch, the increase of pay gained by each step purchased is debited against the claimant for compensation.‡

I. It is difficult to understand the reason for this action, which is in effect to withdraw from an officer on retirement the pay he received for the discharge of duties of the highest grades, and to have given him greater responsibilities without commensurate money consideration. It may be said that this proceeding is to deprive him of [every the *interest* for the money so invested (often borrowed at a high rate), and which was justly regarded as represented by the increase of pay consequent on the purchased promotion.

II. No consideration appears to have been given, so far as I can learn, to the cases of officers who, like Lieutenant-Colonel Buckle, late 3rd Light Cavalry,§ held for some considerable time appointments with consolidated salaries, but who paid for promotion, yet gained no pecuniary advantage, while, on the other hand, it would appear that officers holding appointments the vacating of which on promotion was a necessity received the full compensation of the rank they paid for, as the promotion deprived them of their appointments, yet in both instances the bonus committee, acting under these instructions, have been compelled to make deductions, because the regimental pay was increased by the purchased promotion.

5. Thirdly. I cannot understand why the payment of compensation was limited in the infantry and cavalry branches to ranks below that of lieutenant-colonel; ‖ possibly, because promotion to that rank was held as an army not a regimental step; but it must surely be known to the authorities that in this army at least a line fund existed, and was used to accelerate promotion, and from which lieutenant-colonels received a bonus on retirement; officers who have paid to this fund naturally hoped that their claims would have had consideration, and are now proportionately disappointed at being excluded. I venture to think that this might well be conceded.

6. Fourthly. There is a body of officers now serving, who, as all purchase has ceased, are compelled to continue on in the army. They are obliged to look on all their previous payments as money sunk for ever, consequent on the altered organisation of the army, but nevertheless they think that their position should not have excluded them from participating in any measure framed to compensate some portion of their brother officers.

Con of purchase in Her Majesty's army, and the money value assigned to all commissions for the purpose of paying compensation, is now commanding attention, and may possibly lead to representation from the class of officers I refer to, and for which Government might desire to be prepared.

A. SPENCER,
Lieut.-Gen., Commander-in-Chief.

REPORT BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, No. 1622, dated 17th October, 1870.

This reference may be stated as follows:—
His Excellency is asked to report—

1st. On the measures taken in the Bombay Presidency to carry into effect the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in the matter of compensation for bonus.

2nd. To record an opinion on the question asked in the concluding portion of the Secretary of State's despatch ¶ quoted at margin:—

"Whether the instructions of Lord Cranborne's despatch of the 8th August, 1866, have been carefully attended to, and have been in all cases fully carried into effect, and with due regard to the interests of the officers concerned."

In reply to the first query, I am to say that under the orders of the Government of India a bonus committee was assembled in this Presidency and were guided in their actions by the instructions contained in Government General Order No. 182 of 1867; they still continue to discharge their duties as applications come forward.

With reference to the second query in all cases investigated by the committee the instructions of the despatch No. 160, of August, 1866, were carefully attended to. In cases of doubt or want of proof the statements on honour of the applicants were admitted.

The decisions of the committee were from time to time submitted to Government, and after scrutiny and careful consideration, were, without exception, finally approved and confirmed. By order,

W. H. KIRBY, Col.,
Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

* This will of course not include arrangements which may have been made with officers transferred to the invalid establishment.

† Major Raverty's case put up to illustrate this.

‡ "On the other hand, the committee will estimate the value in money of the advance in rank or position which occurred to the officer from the above arrangements, and will debit him therewith."

§ Case for facility of reference attached hereto.

‖ "An officer ..... being below the rank noted in the margin (if in the cavalry or infantry below the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel), at the time of retirement will submit his claims, &c.

¶ No. 187, 14th July, 1870.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, March 10.)

Mr. Childers has retired; Mr. Goschen is appointed First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Stansfeld, President of the Poor Law Board, with a seat in the Cabinet; Mr. Baxter succeeds Mr. Stansfeld as Secretary to the Treasury.

The Government has been defeated by 52 votes to 46 on the question of the monopoly of the new Indian Engineering College.

The Select Committee of Inquiry into illegal combinations in Westmeath consists of eight Liberals and seven Conservatives.

Mr. Disraeli has interrogated Mr. Gladstone as to a treaty between Prussia and Russia; the Premier, in reply, has stated that the Government is not aware of any treaty.

The Marquis of Salisbury has drawn the attention of the Peers to the deficiency of our military forces. Military reorganisation has been the subject of the week in the Commons.

The London School Board has adopted the principle that the Bible shall be read and explained in all schools with strict regard to the letter and spirit of the section of the Act opposed to denominational teaching.

The Emperor of Germany reviewed the Saxon and Wurtemberg troops at Villiers on March 7. He will return to Berlin on March 16, and open Parliament on March 21.

The German head-quarters have been removed to Ferrieres. The German armies have withdrawn to the north of the Seine, and are proceeding home.

The National Guards of Paris have mutinied, occupied the heights of Montmartre, and constructed a fortified camp with cannon pointed to the city.

The insurgents announce that they are acting independently of the Government in the promotion of the peace and order of the capital.

The Austrian Government has forbidden festivals in honour of the German victories.

Count Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

A proposal to impeach the members of the late Government of National Defence has been referred by the French Assembly to fifteen commissioners.

Passes are no longer required for entering or leaving Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a protest. He intends to reside at Chiselhurst.

The Pope has again refused to enter into relations with the Italian Government.

Both the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for February show an increase.

A new Russian five per cent. loan of £12,300,000 has been announced by Messrs. Rothschild at 81½.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Col. C. M. Fraser; Lieut. J. T. Lye, R.M.A.; Capt. A. Campbell, formerly 48th Regt.; Lieut. E. Howell, late 23rd Fus.; Mr. S. Petrie, C.B., late Deputy Assist. Commy.-Gen.; Dr. C. Mackinnon, C.B., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals; Lady Warrender; Mr. H. Blackett Mr. Sampson Low, jun.; and Mr. Lewis Doxat.

OPIUM AND OPIUM CRAVING.*

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 25.)

THE early knowledge of the poppy, and its appreciation for its narcotic properties, is abundantly attested by the records of Oriental and classical mythology. Dr. Calkins calls attention to the somewhat strange absence from the Hebrew Scriptures, among many references to balsamic and other aromatic confections, of any direct allusion to the poppy, or to any narcotic extract, unless myrrh is to be accounted as such. For this fact he seeks a reason, hardly adequate it may be thought, in the careful segregation of the peculiar people, while in Egypt, from the indigenous race. The strong drink frequently spoken of in Leviticus and the prophetical writings was clearly inebriating rather than soporific. That there was known, at least in later times, a cordial of a complex composition, including myrrh or gall, which for its stupefying qualities was at times given to criminals under punishment as well as to ordinary sufferers, may be inferred from the great example of the Crucifixion, if not from the Talmudical interpretation of Proverbs xxxi. 6—"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish." Dr. Calkins is content to follow the traditional or classical belief that it was from Egypt, spoken of by Jeremiah for its "many medicines," and by Homer for its "infinity of drugs," that the culture of the poppy was first dispersed throughout the world. Known to the Arabs of the present by the name of *Aboo-nóm*, "father of sleep," it is included in the list of plants compiled by Sir Gardner Wilkinson from the earliest generally known authorities upon the medicinal resources of ancient Egypt. We have yet, on the other hand, to account for the absence of the poppy in any form, symbolical or otherwise, among the numerous ments or mural paintings of Egypt. Though we meet with myrrh, it is not possible to identify opium with any of the doubtful herbs brought together in the curious recipes of the Graco-Egyptian fragment on Magic, translated by Mr. G. W. Goodwin, eighteen years ago, or in the medical papyrus commented upon by Brugsch in his *Recueil des Monuments égyptiens*. By whatever channel the medical use of the poppy may have extended itself so widely throughout Europe, it is interesting to trace it at an early period in a quarter which has equally escaped Dr. Calkins's researches. In the curious Herbarium, designated as that which Apuleius the Platonist received from Esculapius and Chiron, included among Mr. Oswald Cockaigne's *Leechdoms, &c., of Early England*, and dated by him about the time of the Conquest, we have the herb *Meleon*—that is, white poppy—prescribed for "1, sore of temples; 2, sleeplessness;" and further on the direction, "take the ooze of this wort, and smear the man with it, and soon thou sendest the sleep on him."

The nature of the Homeric Nepenthe has, it is well known, given variously exercised the minds of scholars as well as of botanists. Whether compounded of opium or not, the poppy is unquestionably mentioned by Homer among the familiar embellishments of the garden. And it may have been for its medicinal or soothing qualities, no less than for the beauty of its flower, that the plant was cultivated in the gardens of Tarquinius Superbus. A wreath of poppies is a frequent appendage of the goddess Cybele; as a symbol of fertility, Dr. Calkins believes, following the authority of Jacques; more probably, it might be suggested, as an emblem of sleep. The same idea of sleep, as a correlative element with food in life or growth, is embodied in Ceres or Demeter bearing a sceptre in one hand and in the other the symbolic capsule. So in Ovid Night comes forth with the significant emblem in her coronet, and Somnus is painted reposing on a bed of snowy poppies. In Virgil we read of poppies offered to the infernal deities for the repose of the shade of Orpheus. Greek and Roman physicians, from Dioscorides and Galen, make us familiar with the uses of the drug and its mode of preparation. The famous Mithridatium, which consisted of thirty-six ingredients, and upon which, as a basis, Andromachus, physician to Nero, compounded his *theriaca*, contained poppy extract in large proportion. There was also the Philonium, an opiated electuary, combining, it is supposed, hyoscyamus, a compound experimentally invented by Philo Tralles, who is consequently referred to by Dr. Calkins as the earliest known outline of philosophical opium-eaters. Besides the poppy, it is probable that the Indian hemp, or Cannabis, supplied largely the material of narcotism, either by itself in the form known in the modern times as hashish, or compounded with opium, as Dioscorides inclined to believe in the case of the Nepenthe. Galen speaks of a vinous liquor made from the seeds of hemp, much liked for its exhilarating inspirations; and the hemp decoction is known to have formed a familiar stimulant through the period of the Caliphate to the present day. It was by the Moslem, if Dr. Calkins's researches are correct, that the use of opium was extended in addition to about the tenth century of our era. The great fostermother of the drug was Persia—"cette patrie de pavot," says Ferishta. Chardin, who visited Persia towards the close of the seventeenth century, found the familiar use of opium proof against the ban of Shah Abbas, issued a hundred years before. According to this French traveller, the Tartar hordes at the era of the Conquest, A.D. 1644, took opium with them across the Great Wall. For more than a century the consumption of the drug made little progress, being studiously checked by the Chinese Government, and restricted to medicinal purposes only. The importations into China had not by the year 1767 exceeded two hundred packages annually. From so small a beginning, first started, according to Dr. Calkins's authorities, by the Portuguese at Whampoa, sprang the enormous trade which, in 1869, threw into China alone no less than one million pounds of opium. Besides this, and in addition to the large contraband imports, there is a vast and growing home production, estimated by Dr. Macgowan at twenty-five per cent. on the importations. The introduction of opium into the island of Formosa is laid by [illegible] (an Englishman), by others to that of the Dutch. The policy of Great Britain in forcing upon a community, not much less in the aggregate than half the human race, in defiance of its rulers, the means of indulging a taste or instinct for opium-smoking and eating, is by no means such as to form the brightest page in our annals.

From the archæology and statistics of opium, Dr. Calkins passes on to the pharmacology of the drug, its preparation, confection, and the various forms in which it enters into use; as morphine, laudanum, paregoric, the popular elixirs and syrups, "black-drop," and Godfrey's, Winslow's, and other cordials. The chapters on the physiological and psychological action of opium, and of opium generally, are those which possess the greatest practical value, illustrated as they are by cases often coming within the writer's own practice or experience. He is not one to give way to the sensational or one-sided views so much in vogue with writers on this subject. Alive to the evils of excess in manifold cases, but not the less assured of what is to be said on the side of moderate and judicious use, and not quote without a shudder John Hunter's enthusiastic eulogy of "Thank God for opium," or the praise given it in the *Opiologia* of Wedelius as "medicamentum cœlitus demissum," or that of Thilenius as "anchora salutis nostræ." The effects of opium habitually taken upon longevity, or the deterioration of bodily and physical or mental, are regarded by him from a point of view higher than that of a few empirical instances. It is easy to form a catena of cases on both sides. But the conditions of the problem must, he shows, be complicated by a reference to wider laws:—

"Longevity, in the prospective, is to be determined, not upon the citation of instances exclusively, but from physical condition and social surroundings also. Plato died in harness as it were, that is, pen in hand, at the ripe age of 84. Suleyman of Constantinople passed into his 99th year. Dr. Burnes cites the case of Visrajee, a Cutchee chief 80 years old and more at the time, with health unimpaired, though an eater a life-time. Schlegel's woman lived upon laudanum, one might say, having used it regularly from her 49th to her 70th year, and at the rate of 300 drops in her last years. Dr. Christison instances a woman of 70, who had been habituated 40 years of the time; and another, a Leith woman, who used half an ounce as long, and who lived ten years longer. Dr. Pidduck had a similar case of the other sex. A Brooklyn pharmaceutist furnishes for this record the case of a grandmother who died at 98, having in a measure subsisted upon laudanum for a quarter of a century. The amount for the last two years (and this had not for a long time varied considerably) was two tablespoonfuls, always provided she could get that much allowed her. Emaciated and withered some beyond what in the course of nature was to be expected, she lived exempt from nervousness and constipation. Edward Parrish notices a Philadelphia lady, who having at her advanced age fallen under a sudden impression of impending death, betook herself to opium as what must save her, if anything could, and now for several years she is still holding out. Five octogenarians there have been known of by the writer, all within New York City and the environs, and twice as many ranging between 65 and 75."

To the familiar and typical cases of Coleridge and De Quincey, Robert Hall and Lamartine, Dr. Calkins adds that of Mahomet Rafza Khan of Schiraz, who took opium enough at a time to poison thirty ordinary men, and was full of vigour at the age of ninety-six. Drs. Oxley and O'Shaughnessy of Calcutta both testify to the proverbial longevity of opium-eaters among the natives. The Assei-Batang (gold-traders), a class notoriously given to smoking the drug, are, according to Marsden, singularly healthy and robust; while the packets and other manipulators in the opium factories in Benares, working in an atmosphere charged with the exhalations from the gummy masses, have an average of life beyond their fellow-handicraftsmen in general. Most wonderful of all is the history, within Dr. Calkins's own experience, of an officer in our own 60th Rifles, born in 1766, living when this book was written—after arduous service all round the world, a severe fight wound at Busaco, details by shipwreck and loss of fortune—to whom opium has for years been the *pabulum vitæ*. Upon a medium calculation this Nestor of opium-eaters has got through, in half a century or so, two-thirds of a hundredweight of solid opium, his personal appearance and habitual carriage betokening at the present time a hale and vigorous veteran scarcely advanced to years foursocre. His regular dose daily, 60 grains of the solid gum, occasionally raised even to 75 grains, produces, we are told, little perceptible effect beyond the alternative symptoms of constipation and diarrhœa. On the other hand, our author is alive to the prevalence of instances, not less numerous or striking, of bodily and mental deterioration and decay distinctly traceable to the morbific influence of this narcotic. The truth is, as he forcibly brings out and elucidates from the analogy of alcoholic and other stimulants, that no rule can be laid down for universal observance. He is no advocate for total abstinence from what seems in so many cases the object of an instinctive and harmless appetite on the mere ground of casual ills resulting from abuse or excess. From his comparative survey of the effects upon the organism of tobacco and coca, tea and coffee, most persons of sense will be inclined to deduce the fact that stimulants in some form or other are, not less than direct articles of aliment, the subject of a natural and needful appetite, and that a denial or stint in one direction will almost inevitably tend towards excess or abnormal indulgence in another. We would invite particular attention to the chapter entitled, "The Alternative—The Vine or the Poppy—Which?" as treating in the spirit of logic, and in the light of facts, a topic which is too often handed over to the imagination, or obscured by the exaggerations of rhetoric. The work is indeed marked throughout by a fairness of reasoning as well as by a fulness of matter which makes it worthy to be read with diligence and attention.

* *Opium and the Opium Appetite: with Notices of Alcoholic Beverages, Cannabis Indica, Tobacco and Coca, and Tea and Coffee, in their Hygienic Aspects and Bothelegic Relations.* By Alonzo Calkins, M.D. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. London: Trubner & Co. 1871.

ECCENTRICITIES OF LEGAL PRACTICE AT NEW YORK.

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IT ought to be some comfort to us to observe that litigation in America is as expensive and cumbersome as with ourselves. "The cost to hang one New York Rowdy" has been lately calculated at the enormous sum of 16,264 dollars. The murderer who was dealt with in this sumptuous fashion was named Real. He was arrested, and was present at the inquest on the body of his victim, as long ago as July, 1868. He was tried and sentenced to death in February, 1869. A writ of error was obtained, and argued in the month of April before three judges of the Supreme Court, and again,